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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Pennsylvania Denies Aid In Policing Coal

Governor Earle Rejects Plea to Stop Bootlegging Operations

No Precedent He Says

Declares Local Officials Must Admit Their Inability to Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 5—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will take no step to police the anthracite region of the State against "bootleg" mining operations until formal advice has been received from local authorities that they are unable to cope with the situation, Gov. George H. Earle declared here today.

The Governor's announcement followed a conference with 26 anthracite operators who came to Harrisburg yesterday to ask him to intervene to stop the mining of anthracite on company property by miners who were not in the employ of these concerns, a practice which has developed during the economic depression and which has now reached the proportions of a major industry, with approximately 15,000 coal "bootleggers" doing a retail business estimated to be worth $32,000,000 a year.

Charge Political Animosity

Following the conference, which also was attended by Charles J. Margiotti, Attorney General; David L. Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry, and other state officials, the operators' spokesman charged the Governor's decision was influenced by "political animosity."

Governor Earle told the operators that he had no precedent for intervention.

"When you have your enforcement officers certify to me that the situation is out of hand," he said, "you will get state police and not before."

County Officials Refused

Operators, when questioned, declared that when the sheriffs, magistrates and other local officers of the anthracite counties—Schuylkill, Columbia, Carbon and Northumberland, for the most part—were asked to help curb the "bootleg" menace, they always refused because of "personal and political reasons."

The big slump in employment of miners was stressed at the conference by Michael J. Hartneady, secretary of mines, who said that in 1926 there were 158,000 miners employed in these fields, whereas today there was "legitimate employment" for only 96,000.

The Governor asked the operators to name a precedent.

Did Not Cite Precedent

This they did not do, but stressed that in 1910 the state police were sent into Westmoreland County over the protest of the sheriff.

State officials declared that the operators have made no efforts to solve the situation in the common pleas courts of their counties.

"We never interfere in local matters until requested," the Governor said. "You are asking me to violate a precedent established by men whom you yourself supported.

"You know perfectly well that this situation has not arisen during my administration. It was just as well a matter of importance during the last administration."

Big Operators Appear

Among those in the operators' delegation were L. R. Close, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company; Charles Dorrance, president of the Penn Anthracite Collieries Company; C. A. Gibbons, general manager of the Susquehanna Collieries Company; John Gilbert, president and F. M. Leamy, senior vice-president of the Madeira, Hill & Co.; Donald Markle, president of the Jeddo-Highland Coal Company; James H. Pierce, president of the Scranton Coal Company; T. M. Dodson, vice-president of Weston Dodson & Co.; H. M. Smyth, president of the St. Clair Coal Company; Nat D. Stevens, president of the Stevens Coal Company; R. E. Taggart, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company; T. D. Lewis, general superintendent of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company; Frank Passarelli, president of the Pompey Coal Company; C. F. Huber, president, and Louis C. Madeira, executive director of the Anthracite Institute.

'We Have Coal,' Scranton Tells Shortage Districts

SCRANTON, Penna., Feb. 5 (AP)—Scranton is prepared to furnish as much as 2,500,000 tons of anthracite coal to areas in which a fuel shortage has been reported.

Frank D. Schroth, publisher of the Scranton Republican, sent telegrams to the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa Feb. 2, pledging the co-operation of mine operators and railroads to ship the coal, in storage in this area, if requested.

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376 Launchings Made By British Lifeboats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN AVERAGE of 11 persons rescued every week for 112 years is the record of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain.

This service during 1935 was the busiest it has been for 19 years, it has just been announced here. There were 376 launchings of lifeboats to vessels in distress resulting in the rescue of 54 vessels with 492 persons on board.

Franco-British Plan Puts Force Back of League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 5—Although formidable obstacles to a concrete agreement still remain, definite progress is held here to have been made toward stabilizing the peace of central Europe as a result of the diplomatic discussions of European Kings, Princes and Foreign Ministers, now drawing to a close at Paris.

The independence of Austria as the keystone of peace in central Europe is expected to be the first object of the current efforts to work out more efficacious procedure for the enforcement of Article XVI of the League Covenant.

Progress Reported

Encouraging progress in this direction, it is declared, emerges from the conversations of the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, with Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Austria's Vice-Chancellor, as well as with Prince Paul, Chief Regent of Yugoslavia, and other representatives of the Little Entente and the Balkanic Entente.

Austria is ready, Prince von Starhemberg informed the French Government, to begin negotiations with Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia for an accord stabilizing the central European situation. If such an accord is reached, the Austrian Government is prepared, the Prince said, to give formal assurance that there will be no Hapsburg restoration without the written consent of these succession states.

Ban Not Permanent

Prince von Starhemberg emphasized, however, that this does not mean that Austria is ready to renounce permanently the eventual restoration of the monarchy.

The eventual Danubian Accord is expected here to be modeled on the lines of the pact for the definition of "aggressor" signed some time ago by Russia and several of its neighbors. The proposed pact would specify the manner in which Article XVI of the League Covenant would operate in the event of any external threat to Austrian independence.

As to Internal Coup

Apparently no intervention is envisaged in the event of an internal National Socialist "coup d'état," though this would in the French view have almost the same effect as actual German invasion.

If an accord concerning Austria proves possible, the extension of the same idea to other thorny spots in eastern Europe is hoped for by France. The British attitude toward the new security system, however, is acknowledged to be a vital factor in the situation. Though it is claimed here that the British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, has given the scheme his tentative

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Congress Acts To Increase Air And Sea Power

Offsets Willingness of Navy to Delay New Battleship

Age Plan Aids U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—As a gesture toward the cause of disarmament and in aid of the London Conference the U. S. Navy is apparently reconciled to postponement for another year of the new battleship which it is so anxious to build, but this was more than counterbalanced today by extensive plans for naval and air power expansion rapidly advancing in Congress.

In the Senate Naval Affairs Committee prompt approval was predicted for four bills introduced by the chairman, Senator Park Trammell (D) of Florida, for modernizing and rounding out the American Navy. At the same time a House intercommittee dispute revealed that it is merely a question of whether the air force shall be expanded during the coming year by 500 or 800 new planes.

$70,000,000 for Planes

Chairman John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina announced he would seek $70,000,000 for 800 planes. In the appropriations subcommittee handling the War Department bill it was insisted that 500 planes would be sufficient. It is reasonably certain that what the army air corps gets will be somewhere between these figures.

The question of the new battleship emerges from the proposal strongly pressed by the American delegation at the naval conference that the life of battleships be extended from the present 20 year limit to 26 years. If this is done the United States will not be able to lay down a new capital ship until 1938 whereas under existing treaty provisions, three are already over age and could be replaced as soon as the present battleship holiday expires at the end of the present calendar year.

Navy Expected It

It had been virtually arranged between the White House and the Navy Department that appropriations would be asked from the present Congress for a new battleship to be begun early next year. It was not included in the original budget estimate only out of deference to the efforts of the naval conferees in London, but the navy has been confidently expecting it for some time.

The four bills which Senator Trammell has introduced may, perhaps be considered as compensation to the navy. They provide for two other things the navy is most anxious to have—(1) a fleet of modern auxiliary ships and (2) completed modernization of the battle fleet. The first bill would authorize 221,000 tons of auxiliary ships such as tankers, ammunition ships, repair ships, transports, general cargo ships and submarine, airplane and destroyer tenders.

Other Provisions

A second bill would provide for new gun elevations on the New York and Texas, two of the old battleships which at present have lower elevations than the balance of the fleet. The third would provide for modernization on all the battleships except the aged Arkansas, on two aircraft carriers and one collier in the form of additional watertight compartments to reduce the possible

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Italy's Fascists Take Control of Foreign Trade; Embargoes Hasten Drive for Self-Sufficiency

Strict Control Kept on All Raw Materials by Monopoly Plan

Export Prices Cut

How Italy is affected by the sanctions imposed by members of the League of Nations, and what she is doing to make herself economically and financially self-sufficient, is described by the Monitor's Rome correspondent in two articles, of which this is the first.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The problem of sanctions continues to absorb public interest in this country. Italy is not taking sanctions lying down. She is putting up a firm resistance, with the knowledge that the resources which modern natural science places at the service of production will secure for her the fullest possible extent of economic self-sufficiency.

Fascist writers affirm that the economic sanctions have not found the country unprepared for two reasons. The first is the system of controlled economy ruling in the Fascist regime by which, when the moment came to create an antisanctionist defensive front, the unfavorable reactions and waste of energies, which, it is claimed, would have inevitably occurred in a system of free economy, have been avoided.

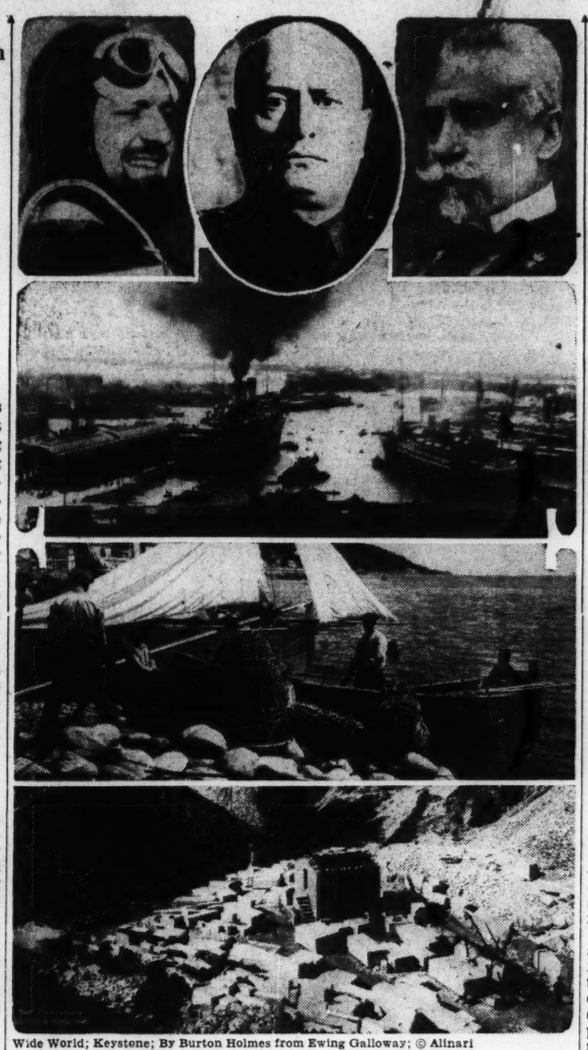
Researches Had Begun

In the second place, various programs realized, or in course of realization, in Italy had already taken the country along the road to economic self-sufficiency a long time before sanctions were imposed against Italy.

Among the schemes to this end were the reclamation of waste land, the production of more wheat, the electrification of railways, the studies and discoveries in substitute textile materials, and the researches in national fuels and in minerals.

Now, in spite of the fact that a country organized on a corporative basis is in a better position to offer a stronger resistance to an economic blockade than is a nation with a free economy, Italy, as is

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)



Wide World; Keystone; By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway; © Alinari

Fascism Takes Control of Italian Industry

Upper, Left to Right—Gen. Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, Italy's Air Hero, Who Attended Fascist Meetings in Rome; Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy; Admiral Thaon di Revel, Who Heads the Finance Ministry. Scenes Below: Top—Glimpse of Italy's Commerce in Busy Harbor of Genoa. Middle—Ligurian Fishermen. Bottom—Quarrying in the Carrara Mountains, Whence Comes the Beautiful White Marble for Export

Il Duce Hurls Threat at Powers on Proposed Oil Ban

War Spirit Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 5—Complete control of Italy's foreign trade is to be established, it was decided at a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council which concluded in the early hours of this morning.

Justification for this drastic step is found in the fact, according to the communiqué, that foreign trade needs "discipline" in the public interest. This is to be applied "in conformity with the Fascist economic doctrine of which the value has been demonstrated by existing circumstances"—in other words, sanctions.

Balbo Attends

The meeting of the Grand Council followed a lengthy session of the Supreme Defense Commission. The fact that Balbo came specially from Libya and attended both meetings is regarded as an indication that serious decisions were under consideration, although these have not yet leaked out.

The presence at the Supreme Defense Commission's meeting of a number of Ministers—for Finance, Corporations, Agriculture and Propaganda — is interpreted as showing that the antisanctions organization of the country was under critical examination.

Unanimity Praised

In this connection the communiqué declared that the Italian nation —"unanimous beneath the emblem of the lictor"—is behaving admirably in the fight against the "economic siege."

Undisclosed measures were adopted, the communiqué states, fixing "the line of counteraction in the event of a further aggravation of sanctions." Thus the Fascist Government has tacitly admitted the probability that the oil embargo is not far distant.

Will Continue War

Evidently even this, however, has not damped Il Duce's ardor. The communiqué stresses the determina-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Latin America Joins to Fight Red Activities

Chile and Paraguay Latest to Blame Unrest on Communists

Five Nations Protest

Soviet Accused of Fostering Widespread Revolutionary Movements

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 5 (AP)—Chilean and Paraguayan official statements, accusing Communist agents of fomenting railway strike trouble in Chile and underground political activities in Paraguay, brought to five today the number of South American nations in which similar charges have been made in the last three months.

The Chilean and Paraguayan accusations against Communists followed by less than three months the Brazilian extremist revolt in November and the Uruguayan diplomatic rupture with Soviet Russia, following Brazilian charges that the Soviet Montevideo legation was involved in Communist actions.

Accused in Strike

A further accusation was placed against Communists after the attempted general strike in Buenos Aires, Jan. 6 and 7, during which five persons were killed.

The Buenos Aires police chief, Francisco Danieri, asserted Communist and Anarchist elements connived to provoke incidents in the Argentine strike, "and the movement was dominated after the arrest of numerous Communists and Anarchists, operating in connivance with the strikers."

The Uruguayan congressional Deputy Angel Cusano, who represented his nation at the recent Santiago labor conference, asserted less than a week ago that revolutionary plans were discussed by a secret communistic meeting in the Chilean city.

Chile Brings Charges

The Chilean Government declared officially it had "proof of revolutionary activities, obeying orders of Communist organizations in Chile and other countries," in connection with incidents during the current strike of railway workers on the Chilean state lines.

The Paraguayan Defense Ministry announced yesterday that several army officers, including the commander of the Paraguayan Military School, would be asked to resign under suspicion, "of being in contact or connivance with subversive elements, instigated or aided by Soviet organizations."

The alleged leader of Communist activities in South America, Harry Berger, and his wife, Machla Leuczky, are awaiting trial at Rio de Janeiro, following their arrest last month.

Labor and Capital Join Forces in Mexican Town To Protest Communism

MONTERREY, Mex., Feb. 5 (AP)—Organized labor and capitalists of this industrial capital of Mexico united today in a "shut down" and demonstration against what they called "an open attempt by Communists to establish a Bolshevist dictatorship."

Backed by 42 labor syndicates and by virtually every professional and social organization, owners of commercial and industrial establishments closed their doors for the two-day "shut down," which paralyzed the city's economic life.

Two Papers Published

Even bakeries and milk stores were closed. Few vehicles moved in the streets. The only plants functioning were those of the two daily newspapers, El Porvenir and El Sol.

A demonstration, in which its sponsors estimated 60,000 persons of the city's population of 165,000 would participate, was called for midday.

The outcome of the struggle informed sources considered vital to the economic future of Mexico.

Federal troops were ordered to be ready to prevent disorders. Troops intervened last night to end one street fight between medical students and alleged Communists

Protest Communism

Leaders of the "Center of Employers of Neuvo Leon" organized the parade and the shut down "in protest against the open activities of Communist agitators from outside who are openly trying to change the present regime and establish a Bolshevist dictatorship."

The immediate motive for the protest was a decision by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration that a strike in the "La Vidriera" glass factory was legal.

The employers' center, asserting that only a communist minority of the factory workmen supported the strike, demanded the dismissal of Teofilo Perez as president of the Conciliation Board.

Communism Must Stop

"The President and members of his Cabinet have stated plainly that they are not communistic and do not favor Communism," a spokesman for the employers' group said, "but still the agitation continued through the country and it must be stopped if business is to continue.

"Workmen in Monterrey, the most important center of employment in Mexico, are satisfied with conditions, as is shown by the fact that they are backing the protest demonstration."

From its headquarters in Mexico City the general confederation of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Pittman Doubts Quick Passage Of Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—While the Morgan hearing continued before the Nye Committee today, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he believed neutrality legislation would be reported out next week.

He expressed doubt whether a permanent bill could be enacted before the present temporary resolution expires, Feb. 29.

The Nye Committe is attempting to draw lessons from the financial transactions of the World War, to help the United States in keeping out of another one. Testimony today revealed that France got better terms than did the United States in the financial operations that went on with the Treasury, in the months following America's entry into the war.

Only One More Witness

The Pittman committee today took testimony from the next to the last witness and will conclude with Charles Warren, former assistant attorney general, next Monday. By the end of the week the legislation favored by the majority of the committee will be reported out, Senator Pittman expects, leaving only 11 working days of Congress to pass the measure, provided a majority so desires.

The chance for new legislation is growing slimmer, it is felt, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, member of the Pittman committee, is now actively advocating postponing the whole matter for further study, while continuing the present temporary resolution.

Charges Subversive Attacks

Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee charges that an "organized lobby" is working to sidetrack permanent legislation.

Testimony before the Nye Committee today was largely given by Albert Rathbone, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Russell Leffingwell, also a wartime treasury official.

Speaking of negotiations by which private loans made to the allies before America's war entry were later absorbed in extension of vast federal credits after April, 1917, Mr. Leffingwell said:

French Better Traders

"I think the French case was better presented than the British. It explains the fact that the financial arrangements were undoubtedly more severe as toward the British than toward the French."

"We made the best bargain we could with each of them," said Mr. Rathbone.

A letter from M. Clemenceau of June, 1918, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury was quoted by Mr. Rathbone, calling upon the Secretary "personally, at the most critical time of the war, in order to ask a financial assistance just as

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Borah's Bid for Ohio Vote Seen As Attempt to Block Old Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5— Senator William E. Borah's action in entering the Ohio presidential nomination race is taken here as a complete and final challenge to the conservative leadership of the Republican Party, but not as the last word on Senator Borah's personal ambitions.

For although the veteran Senator is committing himself to a last-ditch struggle for convention delegates, this is not to say that he really wants the presidential nomination. His objective, it is agreed, equally may be to prevent the nomination of a conservative candidate, to block such personal antagonists as former President Hoover, and to dominate the writing of the party program.

Liberal Interference

In other words, Senator Borah's spectacular and impressive commitments may all be for the purpose of bottling up the opposition, and running interference for some young and vigorous liberal candidate, like his friend Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan or Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

Indeed, observers suspect that Senator Borah is almost too far out in the open to be really serious. Yet they do not really know. On the surface, Senator Borah's tactics seem self-explanatory. He files his name for the presidential nomination, according to the prescribed rules in various states. Yet such activities are just as well adapted to put him in a strong strategical position, enabling him to prove by the decision of voters in states like Ohio that the country wants a liberal candidate, and thus win effective control of the Cleveland convention.

Two Declared Candidates

Technically, Senator Borah and Col. Frank Knox are the only two declared candidates with national standing. Both will enter the Ohio primaries. The Senator's decision followed a day-long conference here with his Ohio supporters. He thus takes a stand just the opposite of eastern leaders, who are seeking uninstructed delegations from all possible states. Then, at Cleveland, they expect to work on these delegates to obtain control and nominate their agreed candidate.

The Borah strategy is to begin the battle at once, in the state primary contests. The Senator evidently expects to be able to chalk up strong liberal sentiments; sentiments so strong that the Old Guard eastern leaders will find themselves bottled up, and unable to pursue the usual hotel-room-at-midnight tactics of controlling the convention. It is an appeal to the electors against the organization.

Seeks Delegates-at-Large

Senator Borah announced that a slate of eight candidates will be put into Ohio, seeking the convention seats-at-large. The 44 district delegates he will leave alone, considering the delegates-at-large will sufficiently indicate his strength. The Senator said:

"After a thorough survey of the Ohio situation, I am convinced that the people of that State should be given an opportunity to express their choice in a presidential primary of May 12.

Will Invade Ohio

"Under the so-called favorite-son plan this privilege is denied them.

"To obtain an expression of popular will it is my intention to place at least eight candidates for delegates-at-large in the field.

"I shall make a number of speeches in Ohio and present the issues as I see them."

Immediately thereafter, Col. Knox's manager in Ohio, Clarence

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Feb. 5

Strikers—Elevator Men Yield; Meat-Men Stay Out

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The threatened strike in this city's "up and down" transportation field has been averted. The 20,000 service workers who threatened to walk out of Manhattan's midtown skyscrapers have agreed to stay on the job. Settlement came at a parley between union leaders and realtors, called by Mayor LaGuardia.

San Francisco—Sailors stood by to clamber aboard ships in the harbor here as a protracted coastal tieup began to loosen. Three of 64 vessels becalmed by wage and hour disputes signed up crews, as steam schooner sailors voted to return to work.

Pekin, Ill.—Labor's most indiscriminate weapon, the general strike, is leveled at the heads of the 17,000 persons of this city. Some 1500 workers from more than 30 crafts are estimated in the walkout that brings to crescendo a six-month-long dispute between the American Distilling Company and the Pekin Trades and Labor Assembly. An early morning bombing, the sullen temper of workers incensed over alleged importation of strikebreakers and unnatural calm in the inactive streets, have caused massing of National Guardsmen in near-by Peoria. Hope for early settlement is expressed by conciliators.

London—The police are guarding convoys of trucks that move on secret schedules in a desperate effort to keep meat on the British menus, despite a strike in the Smithfield Meat Market.

Zero—Courted in Alabama; Realized in Chicago

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Alabama—Temperature played on the lower range of the thermometer, chilling the South, but helping to check flood threats.

Chicago—A tangle of sleet, snow and subzero weather over North Dakota and Minnesota inspired Forecaster C. A. Donnel of Chicago to state that the Northwest was in the grip of its worst blizzard of 20 years.

Tokyo—Japan went the American Northwest 34 years better as it announced a blizzard, "the worst in 54 years."

Nazi Slain—Swiss Shooting Stirs Protests

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Davos, Switz.— Wilhelm Gustloff, leader of the German National Socialists in Switzerland, was fatally shot by David Frankfurter, described as a Yugoslav Jew, who said his action was in retaliation for Nazi oppression.

Berlin—Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, promptly announced that the assassination of the National Socialist agent called for complete fulfillment of the Jewish issue without compromise. The assassination was utilized as close-at-hand justification for Germany's anti-Semitic program.

Palestine—Legislative Plans Denounced

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The proposed Legislative Council for Palestine is uniting Jews, Arabs and some Britishers in vigorous denunciations. Both Jews and Arabs see in the Council an effort on the part of Great Britain to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Second Group Seeks Boston-Europe Charter
Another Communist Denied State House Hearing
Rep. Johnson Charges Curley Job Blacklist
City Falls Beneath Mock Air Attack
Green Blamed for Polymet Losses
Billboard "Joker" Disclosed by Gage

These and many other interesting news stories and features about Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Federal Handling Of Relief Is Found Badly Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Reporting that industrial recovery is still absorbing only a minor proportion of the nation's unemployed, the American Association of Social Workers, summarizing a nation-wide survey of the immediate relief situation, is out today with a denouncement of the "gaps" and "rigidities" of the federal unemployment relief policy.

It says that the withdrawal of federal funds for direct relief when employables were transferred to the works progress rolls has made for "shocking examples of suffering and hardship in families ineligible for Works Progress Administration assignment throughout the country."

Based on Comprehensive Data

The finding is based on the data from 25 states and 38 local relief administrators, representing a population of 82,752,373, assembled under the direction of Walter M. West, executive secretary of the association, a national professional group with 10,000 members.

Mr. West said the survey was undertaken with no wish to attack or discredit the works program as such, but to call attention to the cost to the nation in human terms of "this neglect of unfortunates and slow starvation of children and adults."

Only One Avenue Open

"Federal grants to states for direct relief to underpin the work program is the only method of alleviating the pitiful and horrible situations revealed by the survey," his report continues.

Primary among the gaps in the federal works plan "which are very likely to cause trouble for the states and cities," the report states, "is the large numbers of families which have maintained themselves hitherto during the depression years, but have applied for help since Nov. 1 and are, therefore, not eligible for the works program, no matter how able-bodied they may be."

Huge Dam Is Planned Near Niagara Falls

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—A 900-foot concrete dam to divert ice from power plant intakes will be built this year in the Niagara River several miles above the Horseshoe Falls if permission is granted by the Canadian Parks Commission.

John E. Lawson, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., of Niagara Falls, Ont., a subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power System, said Feb. 3 application had already been made to the council of that city. The dam will have no effect on the flow of water over Niagara Falls, officials believe. Its sole purpose will be to prevent the clogging of intake pipes.

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Move to Protect Wild Life Gets Its First Real Start; Will Organize Nationally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — Formation of a general wild-life federation in which sportsmen and conservationists would unite for the preservation of forests and game was unanimously voted here today by the North American Wild-life Conference, presided over by Jay N. Darling, former chief of the biological survey.

The unanimity with which co-operation was voted in spite of special interests represented led former Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut to voice his satisfaction that the "day wild life has been praying for for a generation is here!"

It was pointed out by speakers that unification of conservation groups had been previously attempted in both the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations, but had been dropped when controversial issues became too hot.

For Wide Representation

The set-up of the new federation, if finally approved as proposed, will include representatives in each county in the United States who in turn will be represented in state and regional councils, which will be headed-up by a board of directors with headquarters in the nation's capital.

Members of the association will include one representative from each of the states and one representative from each of the national organizations designated as members of the federation by its board of directors. The holding of an annual wild-life conference in Washington is planned as a part of the movement.

Conservation Lobby Useless

Formation of the federation was voted after Mr. Darling had told the conference that his experience as chief of the biological survey had taught him that it was useless to hire conservation lobbyists to approach Congressmen in Washington. "It is much more important that Congressmen be informed from the rear," declared.

Mr. Darling berated the conservationists for having no unified program. Both money and men have been available in the last two years for a great conservation drive, he said, but have not been used for that purpose because of the lack of a program on which all interests were united.

All a Matter of Votes

"Your Congressman would rather serve you than he would some other fellow, if you can bring more votes to him," he advised the conferees. He expressed the view that differences, between sportsmen and out-and-out conservationists were due more to a lack of understanding than to selfishness on the part of any one group.

"We must stop this frictional and factional warfare among ourselves," he told the delegates.

Lithgow Osborne, New York State conservation commissioner, set the conference laughing with a travesty on the average conservation organization. Describing the "Foundation of the Society for the Advancement of the Carp," Mr. Osborne told how it passed resolutions and was willing to go to all conservation meetings, provided the carp was given its proper place; if not, the only thing to do was to walk out.

The Way the Wind Blows

Continuing Mr. Darling's discussion of a conservation bill, Mr. Osborne said:

"When conservationists get together you will find politicians quite as anxious to jump on the conservation bandwagon as on any other."

Roswell P. Rosengren, vice-president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, accused conservationists of being asleep at the switch when it lets government relief workers drain the swamp homes of wild life as a mosquito control project "when there is no one less than 40 miles away to be stung" and to destroy the last natural fish hatchery on the Carolina coast, as it is claimed the Santee-Cooper project in South Carolina is doing.

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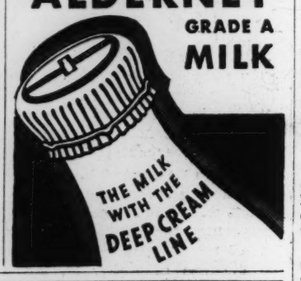

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Monitor News on Air At 2:15 P. M. Feb. 7

ON FRIDAY, Feb. 7 only, the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be moved ahead to 2:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ on account of an address which will be transmitted by WBZ at the usual radiocast time.

Owing to the length of the opera "Tristan and Isolde," which the Metropolitan Opera is transmitting over the National Broadcasting Company's network on Saturday, Feb. 9, the regular afternoon radiocast of the Monitor news will be canceled.

Due to changes in schedule, Station WMEX, which has been transmitting the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" from New York City, has canceled its Monitor news programs until further notice.

Congress Acts to Boost Air and Sea Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

damage from torpedoes and shell fire. The fourth authorizes the President to dispose of decommissioned old ships.

Exclusion of the Arkansas from the modernization program would indicate that plans for replacing her are merely being laid aside momentarily and not finally abandoned. For even if the new 26 year age limit is adopted the Arkansas will be over that age in 1938 and eligible then for replacement.

How It Would Work

American endorsement of this increase in the age limit is not quite so altruistic as might appear on the surface. If it is adopted the United States may make one replacement in 1928 and two more in 1940, while England would not have any eligible for replacement before 1941. If, as is reasonable to assume, Japan should tacitly observe the agreement reached at London, she would have one available for replacement in 1939, three in 1940 and no more until 1943.

In other words, the increase would give the United States a three-year start in new battleships over England and a one-year start over Japan, provided Japan accepted the new age limit.

Advantage to United States

There is the further relative advantage to the United States in the age extension in that the United States Navy now has a higher proportion of most capital ships than England or Japan. Of such ships the United States has seven out of 15, England three out of 15 and Japan three out of nine. Thus the longer replacements are deferred the longer the United States will enjoy a relative advantage in such big ships.

Presumably England is agreeable to the proposal and the likelihood is that it constitutes a trade with American willingness on the other hand to let England build the 20 new light cruisers which her admiralty is extremely anxious to obtain.

French Naval Delegates Seek Support of British For Smaller Battleships

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—A French maneuver to win British support for a program of smaller battleships, opposed by the United States, was disclosed by authoritative sources closest to the International Naval Conference today.

The French move was made in an unannounced discussion between delegates of France and Great Britain last night. The bi-lateral conversation was mainly concerned with battleship tonnages.

A British source said the French took the position of holding a strong preference for 27,500-ton battleships, but this source refused to indicate whether the request was acceptable to the British.

The United States has long advocated 35,000-ton capital ships—the limit incorporated in the Washington naval treaty of 1922. The Americans argue that larger ships are necessary for the United States because of the greater cruising range the American Navy must accomplish due to the absence of interlocking naval bases.

The Anglo-French talk closely followed a French move of calling on the Americans to discuss the position of Germany's participation in the Naval Conference as advocated by Great Britain.

It was authoritatively stated that the Anglo-French talk was "a full, frank, and friendly discussion of qualitative limitation"—that is, the limitation of types and sizes of ships.

The move was a surprise to conference observers, inasmuch as the French previously had accepted a British suggestion for larger battleships as a basis for qualitative discussion. That discussion probably will not be raised officially for another two weeks within the conference.

Observers said they believed the French maneuver was tied up with the clash between Great Britain and France over whether Germany should participate in the conference and the possible treaty to follow. It was regarded as possible that the maneuver might accomplish the exclusion of Germany without an actual showdown by a stalemate on another issue, or at least delaying progress until after the forthcoming parliamentary elections in France.

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Training Prisoners In Terms of Social Outcomes Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5—An experiment in training prisoners in correctional institutions in terms of social outcomes is to be inaugurated in New York State at once, Walter M. Wallach, director of the State Department of Education, announced today. The experiment will cost $100,000 and will be financed by the Federal Public Works Administration out of a $4,000,000 fund.

The money will be used in special training of individual offenders in an effort to change their views toward society, to give them better habits of work and living and rehabilitate them generally for return to their homes and society. It also will give work to 130 "white-collar" persons now on relief who will be employed as teachers, psychologists, sociologists, clerks and stenographers.

"There is nothing soft or sentimental in this attempt to refit these offenders for out-prison life," Mr. Wallach said. "The program we are enabled to promote with this Works Progress Administration education fund calls for more than classification or standard vocational training and for something different than the popular conception of education.

"This may mean mental adjustment, and it may also mean restored physical health. Again, our efforts with an individual may teach him a trade or train him how to get a job and keep it. The money allotted for this correctional education serves a twofold purpose, since it gives work to a group of unemployed and serves the community to which released offenders are to return after prison."

The experiment will be made in four prisons — Clinton, the New York Vocational School at West Coxsackie, Walkill, established by the late Correction Commissioner, Dr. Walter N. Thayer Jr., as a preparole station, and Westfield Farm, a prison for women and reform school for delinquent girls.

Prof. Giauque Gets Chemistry Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Chandler Medal of Columbia University, one of chemistry's outstanding awards, goes to Prof. William Francis Giauque of the University of California, for his achievements in thermochemistry, according to an announcement here today.

Professor Giauque's finding, made in 1929, in collaboration with Prof. H. L. Johnson of Ohio State University, that three kinds of oxygen exist instead of one kind, each variety, or isotope, having a different weight, stimulated worldwide research on all of the lighter elements, including hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon. This led ultimately to the identification of a new isotope of hydrogen—deuterium, component of "heavy water," by Prof. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, who received the 1934 Nobel prize in chemistry for his discovery.

Professor Giauque's work with very low temperatures and entropy measurements is held of equal importance. His study in these fields is considered to be the most thorough and systematic yet undertaken by anyone. His method of obtaining low temperatures through the use of a magnetic engine has enabled chemists to reach temperature 100 times as low as could previously be attained.

Mrs. Long Named Nominee

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Huey P. Long was named unanimously the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate as successor to her husband today by the Louisiana State Democratic executive committee.

President Halts Spending Of Emergency Recovery Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — The American budget has two more or less cheerful spots. One lies in the repayments which are due to come to many spending agencies ultimately. The other consists of sums the spending of which was authorized by Congress, but which will not be used.

President Roosevelt and his chief fiscal advisers explored these sunny corners yesterday, and later the President told his press conference that about $1,000,000,000 of authorizations would not now be spent. This money has never been budgeted, it has not appeared in past deficits, and now it will not be disbursed. It was always in the nature of a contingent liability.

Ends Pump Priming

The fact that the American taxpayer will not have to dig down for a billion dollars or so is important in itself, but of greater importance is the decision that such spending is now unnecessary. It is taken as the end of pump priming; as formal and official notice that the emergency is over.

It is regarded as a first step in liquidating a large part of the emergency recovery program.

Of course, many fiscal critics have contended all along that these possible spending reserves were excessive, that they were so many paper figures. And Administration leaders have hotly argued that such contingent liabilities should not be counted as so much more red ink on the national balance sheets.

Orders Spending Stopped

They were simply reserves, which from first to last it had been hoped not to spend. But President Roosevelt has now instructed his spending agents to cancel all possible unused authorizations, and preliminary indications were that at least $1,000,000,000 would be saved.

The President gave the Home Owners' Loan Corporation as a good example of possible "savings." He expected cancellation of nearly $500,000,000 in authorizations to that agency, since the deadline for loan applications was passed last June, and virtually all such applications have now been acted upon.

The question of withdrawn authorizations is closely connected with repayments, and affects the same agencies.

Will Mean Return Income

Repayments will constitute a real return to the Treasury, a genuine reduction of past and present deficits, whereas canceled authorizations merely reveal Uncle Sam as saying:

"I won't have to spend that money after all: therefore I won't have to put another mortgage on the house to borrow it."

How much of outstanding repayable monies can be collected is a matter of estimate, as yet unrevealed. But the 1937 budget shows that a total of $7,469,872,833.91 has been provided up to Oct. 31, 1935, and of this $4,063,040,233.11 has been expended.

Shows Serious Situation

President Roosevelt's conference is another indication of the seriousness of the budget position. With the bonus, invalidation of AAA, and an unestimated relief expenditure which, however, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, set at $2,000,000,000, the deficit for 1937 might reach the highest figure of the total period, somewhere in the vicinity of $5,000,000,000. This estimate, however, is at the mercy of many variables.

Today's conference was participated in by Secretary Morgenthau, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Stewart McDonal, Federal Housing Administrator, and Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the AAA. With Secretary Morgenthau was Cyril Upham, treasury expert.

Lists Recoverable Assets

Supporting Schedule No. 2-C of this year's budget is a cheerful collection of figures. It lists three types of recoverable assets from out of the vast outlays. First are Federal Public Works projects. Boulder Canyon has had a total of $78,464,960.63, which, due to stewardship during the last Republican Administration, will come rolling back into the Treasury over a long period of years.

Other reclamation projects for which repayment was provided have had $113,101,000, making a total of $191,565,960.63, which Uncle Sam expects directly from these great operations, not to mention uncounted millions in the shape of assistance to citizens in the areas affected.

The second recoverable category includes loans, and here Uncle Sam has become the greatest pawn broker in the world's history. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created by former President Hoover, by far leads the way.

Its total assets at large swell to $4,058,958,752.34. How much of this will come back is unknown. But in the last fiscal year, contrary to expectations, repayments exceeded disbursements by the tidy sum of $107,000,000.

Doubtless the good loans came back first, and some of the loans will never be recovered, but all the same with returning recovery, a big proportion of the $4,000,000,000, with interest, may find its way into the yawning Treasury

Second largest lender is the Public Works Administration, which has spread out the millions liberally to municipalities and states all over the country. Public bodies have had and are having from PWA no less than $542,382,530.05. It is not recorded who got the nickle. From the same source, as advances to railroads, went $198,626,506. This money, again, is in a dubious category, and perhaps Uncle Sam will get little more from his railroad investment than some private stockholders stand to receive. It all depends.

Jumped in Both Feet

Next largest lender is the Commodity Credit Corporation, with $505,252,389.59. Here Uncle Sam has ceased to be a canny pawn-broker, and has become an out-and-out speculator. For much of the money went into cotton loans at 12 cents a pound, and again at 10 cents a pound. At what price the cotton will eventually be sold for is also guessable, but the best guess is that it will be less than what Uncle Sam paid for it.

So warm a friend of cotton as Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D), South Carolina, has a bill now pending in Congress to have this cotton sold immediately. Other commodities and crops have received similar advances, and few indeed are likely to show profits.

Next largest total is Resettlement Administration, with $173,308,365.20, but little of this has gone out as yet. Then come crop and feed loans, with $154,285,000; emergency housing, with $135,632,750; joint stock land banks, with $100,000,000; Federal Housing Administration, with $35,000,000 Rural Electrification Administration, with $7,804,617, and subsistence homesteads with $6,811,963.10.

Depends on Management

The third and final category of repayable assets of Uncle Sam, which have gone out for recovery and relief, is comprised in subscriptions to capital stock. Here Uncle Sam has set up and is operating corporations for different specific purposes, or he has subsidized financial institutions.

Upon their good management and economic justification depend the chances for repayment. Largest total is that of the Federal Land Banks, with $270,000,000. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation has $200,000,000, just the amount given to Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has $150,000,000. Banks for co-operatives have $128,000,000; Home Loan Banks $125,000,000; Federal Savings and Loan Associations have $50,000,000, and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have $40,000,000 just under Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, with $44,500,000.

Altogether, these advances in all categories make the grand total of $7,469,872,833.91. However heartening the figure, it must be remembered that many of the loans would be written off by any bank's board of directors as "bad." This proportion, however, is not thought to be high. On the whole, Uncle Sam has a comfortable backlog to his deficit, and as chances look, may need the warmth of it before Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President have done.

Los Angeles Police Continue to Stem Immigrant Horde

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 (AP)—City police stubbornly continued to sidetrack transients at California's state lines today while officials studied the legality of their action and neighboring states fumed. Arizona officers guarded against a possible backwash of vagrants into their state. Oregon considered similar steps.

Police Chief James E. Davis termed the border patrol a "human and legal plan in every respect," but a dubious city council instructed the city attorney to make a study of the situation. Chief Davis produced some impressive figures, most of them estimates, to support his ban on the migratory unemployed.

"Sixty-five to 85 per cent of the indigents entering California come eventually to Southern California," he said. "Financial loss to this area from this class of immigration is conservatively estimated at $1,500,000 a year; to the state $5,000,000.

"The hordes of indigents are not coming for work. They are coming with the idea of getting on relief roles, begging or stealing. If we stop these thousands of indigents . . . we confidently expect a 20 per cent decrease in the crime total of the next 12 months."

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Pittman Doubts Quick Passage Of Neutrality Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

indispensable to victory as the military assistance which your country is giving us so generously."

Morgan Praises Leisure Class

At the Morgan hearing yesterday, J. P. Morgan told reporters that if America's "leisure class" is destroyed, civilization will disappear.

He defined the leisure class as including all who "can afford to hire a maid." He indicated that he believed there were 30,000,000 families in this class.

Mr. Morgan also told the Senate committee that it was pretty nearly useless to talk about getting more revenue by taxation of the rich.

"To get more taxes now you have got to broaden the base of the tax structure," Mr. Morgan suggested. "You've about reached the limit of productivity in the higher brackets.

"You may talk of higher taxes for the millionaires but that will affect only about 20 or 30 persons. What you will have to do, if you want more revenue, is to get 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 persons."

He commended the British taxing system which takes about $1 out of $5 from the income of all persons earning up to about $25,000.

Taxing War Profits

The discussion had started on the matter of taxing war profits, wherein Mr. Lamont recommended that the Government tax such profits at a heavy rate instead of attempting to put a "roof" on them.

The bulk of the day's testimony on war loans revolved about the so-called "demand loan" of $400,000,000 to the British Government which was handled under Morgan leadership in the early days of the war.

The facts, as set forth by Mr. Lamont, were that the British paid off the debt in full by July of 1919.

To buttress the statement, Mr. Lamont read into the record an official British version of the transaction which was prepared only last July at the behest of the Morgan firm. The official explanation, emanating from the office of the British Treasury, not only set forth the manner of repayment, but said the debt was paid with Britain's own resources at the express wish of the American Treasury.

James Shrader Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 — James E. Shrader, member of the Drexel Institute faculty, who was awarded a John Price Wetherill Medal by the Franklin Institute recently for the design and construction of an instrument for the investigation of vibrations has been named a member of the advisory committee of the John Scott Medal Fund. The honor was conferred by the Board of City Trusts.

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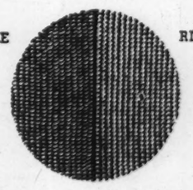
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

maintain its domination as the mandate power. Palestine is particularly disgrunted because of hopes that Palestine was to become autonomous. Arabs are divided and are, perhaps, somewhat mollified by the realization that the Jews are not to hold full sway.

Beirut, Syria—Moslem resentment over importation of Jews into Palestine has spread rapidly. Student riots shake Damascus today. A general strike is said to have gripped Palestine, with sympathetic demonstrations spreading to Iraq and Transjordania.

Terrorists—Trial for Marseilles Tragedy

Aix-En-Provence, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—Hundreds of gendarmes went on guard and this city bristled again with barbed wire entanglements and wooden barricades, as the second trial of three alleged terrorists, charged with complicity in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, began. The first trial was held in November.

This time, the defendants had to answer for six deaths, instead of five, as in the first trial, for a policeman succumbed in December to wounds suffered at the side of the late Yugoslav monarch, and Louis Barthou more than a year before at Marseilles.

Peace—British Labor Offers Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The British Labor Party revealed a determination to force the Baldwin Government to adhere to its peace professions.

Laborite George Lansbury, with the British armament program promised at an early date, has drafted a peace resolution. This resolution urges the House of Commons to:

Affirm its profound belief in the futility of war;

View with grave concern widespread preparations for war;

Call upon the British Government to summon a conference aimed at preventing war by removing its economic causes.

Borah—Announces Candidacy for President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Senator Borah of Idaho formally announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination. The last shred of hope that a showdown clash between liberal and conservative wings of the party could be averted is believed destroyed by this announcement. Yet, though the Senator is committed to seek delegates, he is not necessarily committed to a last-ditch battle for the nomination. Some politicians say the Senator may merely prove a buffer, "running interference" for some younger "ball carrier" such as Senator Vandenberg of Michigan or Governor Landon of Kansas.

Communism—Repressed in Central Europe

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Almost simultaneous retaliations against alleged Communist activities in Mexico, Central Europe and South America were reported.

Central Europe—Seemingly synchronized raids to stamp out Communist influence were conducted in Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania. Russia is charged with aggressive efforts to push its doctrines in Central Europe, capitalizing Italy's waning prestige.

Mexico—Capital and Labor joined forces in Monterrey and staged a "two-day shut-down." The act was a protest against "an open attempt by Communists to establish a Bolshevik dictatorship." It climaxed a strike in a glass factory, a strike approved by a government board of conciliation and arbitration. Thus the shut-down involving 60,000 persons is seen as an effort to discredit excessively liberal government labor policies.

South America—Chile and Paraguay joined three other South American countries that have protested Communist activities. Chile complained that Red agitation was fomenting a railroad strike. Paraguay charged that Communists were seeking to overthrow the Government. Into Paraguay's "Red" net fell Col. Rafael Franco, who has been asked to retire as commander of the military school. Colonel Franco had been credited with being one of the outstanding national heroes during the Chaco War.

Details of Communist agitations: Page 1.

Coal—Action Refused Against 'Bootleggers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Harrisburg, Penna.—Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania refused to order police active against "bootleg" coal operations, which give employment to 15,000 coal "bootleggers" and do a retail business of more than $32,000,000 a year.

Governor Earle told 26 coal operators, whose coal is being filched, that the State could not act until local authorities state that they cannot cope with the situation. Operators retort that local authorities are afraid of the political consequences of bucking the now-numerous coal "bootleggers."

Il Duce—Plans to Counter Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome—A thorough program of counter-attack, involving full government control of foreign trade, was announced by Il Duce and his Grand Council. The communiqué, declaring Italy to be "unanimous under the emblem of the lictor," followed a meeting deemed one of the most momentous since the Ethiopian War began. Increased resistance to further "aggravation of sanctions" and determination to push through to a conqueror's victory in Ethiopia were clearly disclosed by the meeting.

Geneva—Oil tankers that steam from American ports to those of Italy crossed and crisscrossed the blueprints of the oil sanction experts. Doubt prevailed as to whether or not oil sanctions could be effective in the light of reported increases in shipments of American oil to Italy.

Addis Ababa—General Graziani is reported to have renewed his so-far successful offensive in Southern Ethiopia, leading Italian forces along the valley of the Webbe Gestro.

Mulrooney, N. Y. Penal Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

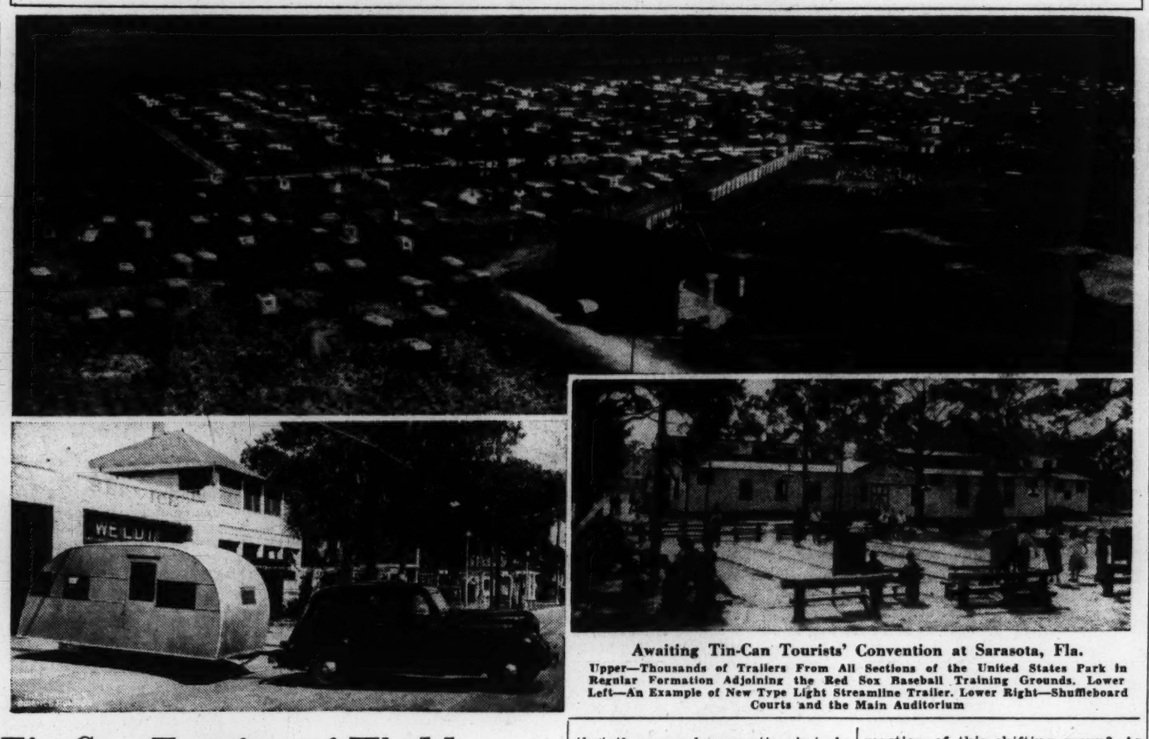
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5—Edward P. Mulrooney of New York City, chairman of the alcoholic beverage control board and one-time New York City police commissioner, was nominated by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today as head of the State Commission of Correction, succeeding the late Dr. Walter N. Thayer Jr.

Movie Director Ford Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—John Ford, chosen by motion picture critics of the New York dailies as the best director of 1935, has been signed here by John Hay Whitney to direct a series of full-color Technicolor features for Pioneer Pictures, of which Mr. Whitney is president. Mr. Ford directed "The Informer" for R. K. O. last year.

Trailerville Welcomes the Trailerites



Awaiting Tin-Can Tourists' Convention at Sarasota, Fla.

Upper—Thousands of Trailers From All Sections of the United States Park in Regular Formation Adjoining the Red Sox Baseball Training Grounds. Lower Left—An Example of New Type Light Streamline Trailer. Lower Right—Shuffleboard Courts and the Main Auditorium

Tin Can Tourists of World Taking the Trail for Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla. — "Kits, kats, sacks and wives, how many are going to Sarasota?" Down the highways of the United States rumble the trailers in a steady stream southward.

On and on they come, hundreds, yes, thousands of these houses on wheels. They are on their way to the annual convention of the "Tin Can Tourists of the World," an event of supreme importance to their clan, held at Sarasota, Fla., Feb. 10-17.

Months before the convention they began to arrive in Florida, seeing the sights of the State before going to the convention city to park in straight rows, mile after mile, awaiting the big confab.

No Discrimination

Gorgeous streamlined trailers of luxurious comfort, small crudely constructed craft, and others of modern yet modest display, park alongside one another with no class discriminations. Each, regardless of size or shape, is a shelter for nomads who are proud to be numbered among the Tin Can Tourist clan.

As preparations for the convention proceed, pioneer members recall the early dreams of James M. Morrison, Chicago, Ill., who conceived the idea of forming such an organization in 1919. In the early days, housecars and trailers were in swaddling clothes. They were more than often queer-looking craft that offered few comforts. There were no regular tourist camps along the highways, which were not always good roads.

Along the Roadside

The few brave pioneer trailerites would park together along the roadside and make community camp fires. Here they sang songs together, and related their thrilling experiences of travel and gypsy life.

Mr. Morrison called a meeting of the more progressive trailerites at De Soto Park, Tampa, January, 1920, and a committee was formed to prepare a constitution with bylaws and all the elements of regular legal procedure. The results were the founding of the group now known as the "Tin Can Tourists of the World." Their slogan was "No fees! No dues! No graft!" The Motto—"Do unto others as you would they do unto you!"

The purpose of the group was primarily to unite all auto campers into a great fraternal organization with a firm feeling of friendship existing throughout the nation. Clean and wholesome entertainment was to be provided in the evenings, and the gospel of cleanliness in all camps was to be spread universally. Mr. Morrison was chosen as the first chief to lead the group.

Fourteen Conventions

Since then 14 annual conventions have been held in places varying to meet the choice of the group. The new bylaws of the constitution say that the annual convention is to be held the second Monday in February at a location to be chosen the previous year. Members can also hold summer meetings if they desire.

The order has its official emblem composed of the letters T. C. T. These emblems and pins can be fastened on the car. The colors of the group are black and tan.

And what a time they are planning to have this year at the convention here. All types of entertainment have been arranged in addition to the regular meetings and discussion groups of the convention proper. Shuffleboard, bowling and bridge tournaments; dances, amateur theatricals and debates are scheduled at the community playgrounds and auditorium located right on the camping ground. Adjacent to the campers is a large baseball diamond where the Boston Red Sox are in winter practice and offer entertainment to those who follow the game.

Producing Trailers

To date there are said to be about 400 factories in the United States producing trailers, some working night shifts in order to meet the tremendous demands. Michigan turns out the greatest number. Some statisticians have estimated the probability of trailer construction becoming the outstanding by-product of an automobile age.

In addition to the hordes of factory-made trailers on the highways, a tremendous percentage of those in use are handmade creations of the owners. All varieties, both in size and shape, have been designed to reflect the personalities of the builder.

And what has been the general reaction of this shifting group? As this ever-increasing traffic of humanity surges from one community to another, an interstate friendliness and tolerance is being welded into strong national bonds. Trailer camps act as huge melting pots. Housewives of the East trade their treasured recipes with matrons from the West. Northerners play bridge with southerners and discover that the Civil War was ended years ago. Everybody goes sightseeing and gleans experiences of interest and education. They purchase food, gasoline and articles of clothing in the communities where they park and are welcome additions to any locality.

Cherry Trees to Line Highway in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4—Work began yesterday on the parkway of the King's Highway from the east end of the free bridge at Fredericksburg to the George Washington boyhood farm in Stafford County, in preparation for the ceremonies on Feb. 22—anniversary of Washington's birth—which are to inaugurate the Cherry Tree Memorial Boulevard.

Cherry trees will be planted from the bridge to the old Washington farm.

The ceremonies are to be attended by Gov. George C. Peery, his staff, all state officials and the entire membership of the Virginia General Assembly. The trees to be used were given by Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador to this country from Japan, who is to attend the ceremonies.

Indian Myna Is a Good Talker But Poor Judge of the Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The International Bird Show opened here yesterday with Tom, a myna, or talking bird from India, the chief attraction. His greeting to visitors to the exposition was pleasant even if his judgment was questionable. It was, "Nice day!"

Outside the Breslin Hotel, where the show is on, the snow came down in flurries and the wind whistled through ice-coated streets. Indeed, weather conditions were such that many birds from the southern states could not be shown. But none of these things seemed to worry Tom, who had many friendly greetings, including, "good morning, everybody," and "very sorry," when things apparently were not exactly to his liking.

Tom Whistler Too

"Tom" is the pet and pupil of Ben Kazemier, of the Bronx, who put in 18 months training him to talk. While visitors watched the handsome bird, expecting friendly chatter, Tom whisked from one perch to another in his cage and sometimes, instead of complying with their requests, whistled a gay little Scotch air, turning his head so far around that it was practically upside down and nonchalantly counting up to seven.

The show is under the auspices of the National Federation of Canary Breeders and has drawn entries from all over the country. They include canaries, starlings, painted finch and tropuls.

Birds Flock to Show

The birds are arriving from nearly every state in the Union, some of them originally having come from Africa, South America and Mexico. Members of 300 bird clubs have been invited to attend the show, at which prizes totaling $900 and silver loving cups will be awarded.

One of the parrots on exhibition was said to have a vocabulary of 300 words and a talent for dancing. Two champion canaries are among the entries and are known especially for their singing of "Yankee Doodle" and "The Sidewalks of New York."

The demand for canaries is showing a marked increase, Howard Fogg, secretary of the federation, reported. He thought this was because "people have discovered that they spread a good deal of cheerfulness." The sale of canaries last year topped 1934 by 50,000, he added.

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Midwest Attacks Crime By Digging at Its Roots; Causes Are Often Remote

Sixteen months ago THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *conducted a comprehensive survey in the United States and obtained authoritative opinion from abroad on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." A detailed list of proposals for action was published as the résumé of a series of articles.*

Today, America is taking stock of its crime conditions. The Monitor is therefore publishing, from its chief bureaus, articles tracing progress of the past 16 months against crime and its causes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There are some concrete evidences that the Mid-West is making a determined effort to solve its crime problem by attacking it at its roots.

Progress in elimination of the underlying and indirect causes of crime through economic, social, and governmental activity, is found in practically every state.

Perhaps less local achievement is found in that field seemingly the farthest removed from the actual commission of a crime—improvement of economic conditions. This is due no doubt—aside from the fact that it is difficult to encourage interest or action in such a comparatively abstract field, especially when the tracing of its association with a current crime problem appears more theoretical than actual—to the fact that effective work in this line, in that it is essentially national, is a federal responsibility. Most of what is reported from the states in this field is but local application of federal emergency programs.

Improving Environment

Activity in slum clearance, housing, farm rehabilitation, subsistence homesteading, and allied fields, as a result of federal initiative, is reported in every state as a sign of an endeavor to provide environment more conducive to lawful living.

Indiana, one of six states in the Midwest with which this initial report on the Monitor survey is concerned, points to slum work in Indianapolis and Evansville involving about $7,000,000. Indiana also reports an ambitious program involving transfer of occupants of useless submarginal farm land to productive territory, and the reforestation of abandoned acres.

The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, part of the federal emergency work also applied in each state, is general agreed to be a significant influence in the rehabilitation of young unemployed.

Aiding the Householder

Supplementing the federal work in the general housing and home-saving field, Indiana has in the past two years enacted laws enabling property owners to pay delinquent taxes without extreme penalty, by installments. Homes are not sold for taxes as long as current levies are paid.

Louisiana and Michigan also have moratorium laws under which debtors get favorable consideration.

Kentucky has under way a number of low-cost housing and slum clearance projects. All states of course benefit from the activities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Another federal project carried out in each state, and expected to have some beneficial results in curbing crime causes, is the National Youth Administration, which furthers education and seeks to provide profitable occupation or activity for young people needing assistance.

Aids to Social Betterment

Likewise, old age pensions, unemployment insurance plans, vocational rehabilitation systems, aid to the blind, etc., adopted or being worked out in many states to conform to federal assistance provisions, are looked upon as aiding indirectly in the elimination of economic and social crime causes.

So far 38 states have some sort of provision for caring for the aged. Of the group of states covered in this first study, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, only Louisiana and Tennessee have no old age assistance laws.

State unemployment insurance lags behind old age assistance, only nine states having passed unemployment compensation legislation. These are California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Utah, Washington, Alabama, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

Help by WPA Programs

WPA programs in some states, as applied to education and recreation particularly, are said to have considerable permanent value in building a better social structure.

The work of national dry organizations, bar associations, welfare groups, educational and cultural units, and religious organizations is credited with much of the intangible progress made in combatting crime at its source.

In Louisiana effective efforts in getting at crime's roots appear to center in the work of political reform groups, and in the rehabilitation of prison inmates. Such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and the churches also are engaged in educational and recreational activities directed at improving the environment of young men

Through Economic Means

Indiana considers the minimum wage provisions in contracts let for its new $13,000,000 highway program an illustration of the promotion of the war on crime through indirect economic means. Its law placing the minimum school withdrawal age at 16 also is regarded as an economic crime deterrent.

Indiana has struck at the roots of the gambling problem by enacting a drastic law making the mere possession of a slot machine punishable.

A legislative committee has recommended governmental unit consolidation as a means of facilitating efficient administration and providing better law enforcement.

State and local bar associations have taken steps to keep the profession on a high level, while state laws governing bar examinations have been lightened.

Prevention Is Stressed

Crime conferences in Indiana, of which there have been a number, have shifted emphasis of late from punishment to cure and prevention. Donald Stiver, state police chief, is a consistent crusader for the prevention method.

The Indiana Committee on Crime, a voluntary citizens' group, has functioned effectively for some time. Philip Lutz, state attorney general, a leader in promoting interstate compacts, was instrumental in concluding recently between Michigan and Indiana, the first interstate crime compact.

In Tennessee, Nashville also has a citizens' group, called the Committee of One Hundred, working to promote law enforcement. It plans an educational campaign including safety work, and has urged a registration fraud investigation, and the strengthening of the dry laws.

Dr. Walter D. Coking, Tennessee commissioner of education, says that the development of right public attitudes and stress upon spiritual rather than material values are part of the "conscious school program."

Parks for Families

The resettlement administration is spending $1,566,000 developing eight parks with facilities to care for families who otherwise would not have the benefits of an out-of-doors vacation.

Kentucky also has acted to prevent fraudulent investment schemes, though the Federal Securities Commission has been behind the prosecutions.

Kentucky seeks the protection and discipline of wayward boys and girls through establishment of homes, outstanding of which is a model project with a central schoolhouse, dairy, individual gardens, and real home life, named Ormasny Village.

Overcrowded prison conditions are receiving the attention of Gov. A. B. Chandler, while law enforcement has improved with the adoption of civil service for police in Louisville.

Michigan Purges Bar

Michigan has been especially active in the establishment of an integrated bar and generally in eliminating lawyer-criminals, and elevating the standard of the profession. A number of crime conferences in Michigan have been widely attended by enforcement officials and social workers.

An extensive survey of the youth delinquency problem has been undertaken by the Peopples University at Lansing, with a five-year corrective program planned. The university, founded in 1933 with a volunteer faculty, is conducting 75 free leisure-time cultural courses for adults. The Michigan department of public instruction is placing growing emphasis on character building in the school curriculum.

In Lansing, municipal neighborhood playgrounds have been established as a means of preventing child delinquency. The need for policing has been shown to decrease with the playgrounds in operation.

Probation camps for young and minor offenders are to be established in Michigan soon under provisions of a 1935 statute. The state criminal laws also were revised and recodified in 1935.

Cleaning Up Politics

A committee of business men organized to clean up politics constitutes Ohio's chief activity in this crime prevention work. Recommendations made by this group, headed by Col. C. C. Sherrill, Cincinnati's first city manager, have not yet been adopted.

A drive is on in the State to clean up gambling by breaking local politico-crime alliances. The State also has prohibited slot machines in liquor dispensing places.

The state has made an effort to promote criminal reform through its prison system, and in Columbus schools are being established in the penal institutions. Ohio cities are fast increasing recreational facilities.

Maps Made Legible for Blind

The "Follow Through" Map and Its Inventor

Clarence Peterson, Blind Phi Beta Kappa Graduate of the University of Minnesota, Is Shown Demonstrating the New "Follow Through" Map for the Blind, While Its Inventor, Mrs. Leslie Fellows of St. Paul, Holding a Braille Index to the City Streets, Looks On

New Map Hailed by Blind As Aid to Travel in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Because a piano needed tuning, the 600 blind in Minneapolis and St. Paul today are able to "see" their way about the Twin Cities.

It was just an ordinary piano in an ordinary home, and to the blind piano tuner who called, Mrs. Leslie R. Fellows was just an ordinary customer.

Today, however, Mrs. Fellows, if you were to ask the blind piano tuner or any of the country's more than 60,000 other blind persons who have learned of her "follow-through" map, ranks among their greatest benefactors.

Months of study and hard work in which she was aided by residents of the near-by home of the Minnesota State Organization of the Blind, resulted in the map. With its aid the blind actually can find their way to any given location in the Twin Cities without help.

Problems Overcome

Something of what Mrs. Fellows's map means to the blind is better understood when you realize that before a sightless person undertakes even a short journey to another part of the city he must orient himself to every turn he will make before he leaves home.

It was such facts as these that Mrs. Fellows learned when she inquired of Albert Erickson, the blind piano tuner, as to how he got about the city alone. Mrs. Fellows thought surely a Braille map was available for travel by the blind, but Mr. Erickson told her there was none.

When Mr. Erickson left, Mrs. Fellows said, "I kept studying the matter and trying to see how I could be of help."

Credit is due Mr. Erickson for his attention to his work. For had he not returned some three months later to see how his tuning had held up, perhaps Mrs. Fellows would have dropped her study, but when Mr. Erickson again came to her home she picked the thread of her idea for the "follow through" map from her work basket.

Fashions Huge Map

"I got the best maps of St. Paul and Minneapolis obtainable and had them fitted together and mounted as one map. I outlined the river in yarn to suggest the softness of the shore line and then I took four cords of different sizes and twists and couched them along the interurban car lines. In a similar manner I outlined the other car lines in St. Paul."

With this much accomplished, Mrs. Fellows had to wait to see if Mr. Erickson could follow the symbols. It was the first test of her plan and it was successful.

The 12 principal features of the "follow through" map as it appeared finally follow:

1. The street railway system is used as the skeleton of the map.
2. The three principal lines describing the loop areas are shown in cords of various twists and sizes.

Streetcar Lines Shown

3. The lines tributary to these or using the same tracks through the loop are shown in round and long beads to simulate the dot-and-dash system of the international Morse code to the key letter used to identify them.
4. The waterways are outlined in yarn.
5. Bridges are indicated by two parallel staples of spring wire.
6. Railway grade crossings are shown with a single staple.
7. Boulevards, parks, parkways, playgrounds and public buildings are brought into the picture by the use of crystalline beads.

Streets Listed in Braille

8. Street names in Braille are placed below horizontal lines and to the left of vertical lines.
9. Line symbols are shown at terminals, intersections and along common tracks.
10. Places which cannot be labeled are found through the Braille marginal index with the help of a steel finder with a sliding crossarm. Suppose a man was called upon to tune the piano at the Adams School. By looking in his index he will find that it is situated at the point 10-G on the map. The finder is hung on the escutcheon pin above the numbers on the vertical margin, the slide is slipped down to the 10 position and he then lifts it over and hangs it on the G pin on the horizontal margin. In the angle of the crossarm he will find the Adams School. He will then find which car line serves that locality best.

Computating Distances

11. The 10-mile measuring cord is a piece of fish line with beads fastened at 3¼-inch intervals to represent the miles. The first bead is held at a given starting point and the cord carried around the route planned to the point of destination, and a mile is counted for each bead.
12. Each map is accompanied by a book of instructions.

Up to this point Mrs. Fellows's map making was just an interesting hobby. The expense of making them by hand threatened for a time to halt the work. But its usefulness was called to the attention of federal work officials of Minnesota, who adopted it as a project late in the spring of 1935. More than 200 maps were made under Mrs. Fellows's supervision before funds allocated for the work were exhausted. Another federal work agency, however, has taken over the work.

Mexican Agrarians Form Reserve Army

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 5 (AP)—President Cardenas has ordered formation of a Mexican reserve army to include all armed Agrarians in the country.

Although from previous presidential declarations it had been understood all peasants would be given arms and trained for military duty, the decree by General Cardenas referred only to Agrarians who already have fighting weapons.

These will be placed under the direction of the newly created army reserve, which also will register all pensioned and retired officers of the army and navy.

The President explained the army reserve was being formed to maintain closer control over agrarian elements and "other contingents of citizens who co-operate with the government with arms in hand."

New Field for Airplane Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Something parallel to the beating of cast iron into plowshares has been accomplished here by L. L. Rupert, manager of the local airport, whose years of experience with airplanes has given an insight into the possibilities of aviation metals. Mr. Rupert makes high-class bridle bits from tubular airplane steel.

California Doctors Oppose Enforced Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California Medical Association members reversed their stand on the question of compulsory state health insurance by declaring themselves decidedly against such a proposal in a secret poll conducted by their professional journal, "California and Western Medicine."

Expression of this recent opinion is interpreted as meaning that the majority of physicians and surgeons are against any change in laws now governing the practice of medicine in this state.

None in America

Neither compulsory or voluntary health insurance laws are reported in any state of the United States, while modified forms providing for health insurance are said to be in existence in two Canadian provinces. Great Britain and continental countries have such regulation, according to Dr. George H. Kress, editor of the California medical journal.

Although opposing any compulsory plan, the members declared themselves in favor of a voluntary plan. This was understood to be consistent with their revised attitude in that health insurance should be made available and convenient to those desiring such attention while not forcing the service upon everyone.

Results of Ballot

Results of the tabulaton were:

Shall the California Medical Association indorse any legislative change in the present system of medical practice? Yes, 1162; no, 1947.

Are you in favor of compulsory health insurance? Yes, 848; no, 2645.

Are you in favor of voluntary health insurance? Yes, 1630; no, 1130.

Views on Voluntary Plans

Those favoring a voluntary plan were asked to vote on the following proposals:

Voluntary plan carried on by the State: yes, 282; no, 685.

County groups under legislative control: yes, 255; no, 677.

Voluntary health insurance in an organization of licensed physicians as provided by the California Legislature: yes, 2569; no, 803.

The change in the policy of the association is said to have been caused by the same efforts which succeeded in tabling compulsory health service plans in the last session of the State Legislature.

Josephine's Beetle Book Shown in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5—A book on beetles, which once belonged to the Empress Josephine, is one of a display of about 35 valuable volumes now on view in the free museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences here. This particular book was published in 1789.

The exhibit is the first of a series planned to reveal the great variety of collections of different types which are available in the museum. It is intended to draw special attention to the resources of the academy's comprehensive natural history library which contains a great many rare editions. The display will remain at the museum until Feb. 15.

Supreme Court's Long Delay On TVA Increases Suspense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—It is the second time now that the Supreme Court has failed to hand down a TVA decision when everyone looked for it. The time has long since passed when a decision might have been expected on the basis of the number of days that elapsed after argument and before decision in some of the other new-deal cases.

There were minutes of long, intense excitement in the court yesterday as the reporters strained with anxiety to get the story out quickly to the waiting nation.

In particular, outside, the brokers' offices were crowded all morning with customers waiting for the news, and what was true of the capital was reflected more particularly in New York and other financial centers.

Deceptive Quiet

They all looked to the quiet room of the marble chamber of the Supreme Court—a quiet which Mr. Justice Holmes remarked once was the deceptive quiet at the center of the hurricane.

Newspapermen have one of their hardest jobs in covering the Supreme Court. The new and greatly enlarged chamber has apparently only enhanced their troubles. In the old days in the cramped little quarters in the capitol, it was a simple physical impossibility for many reporters, or spectators, to crowd inside. The correspondents and newspapermen shrugged accordingly, and gave it up as a bad job. The press associations took over the task.

Good Free Show

Now there is an illusory feeling of space that tempts thousands of sight-seers to invade the court, and long queues form on decision Monday.

The suspense over TVA has only increased the pressure. Yesterday was about the worst congestion that has been seen in a federal office in the capitol for months.

Reporters, for the most part, are boxed into colonaded alcoves along the side of the central chamber, from which it is impossible either to get out or re-enter save with intense difficulty after court has started.

Cells for the Reporters

Highly-ornamented metal grilled doors are shut behind them, so that about eight are cooped into each marble "cell," that is open only on the one side of the court. It is probably the most luxuriously finished marble hall in America, but to the frantic newspaperman it is the proverbial "gilded cage."

The suspense as the justices read case after case, and never reach the big TVA one, is hard to describe. As one woman reporter said yesterday, "It was only my chewing gum that saved me!" The Jove-like Chief Justice sits in the center, to his immediate right and left sit the old-timers on the court, and the "youngsters," Roberts and Cardozo, are on the outer flanks.

Each Justice Has His Say

The judges read their cases one by one, beginning with the "youngsters." Nobody can tell, of course, which case is going to be delivered by which judge, so the unfortunate reporter hangs on the edge of his chair, conscious of the difficulty of scratching down notes at best of times, conscious of the national interest in the result, conscious of men hanging on the ticker tape in distant brokerage offices, conscious too of his own intense and mounting curiosity—and disappointed time after time!

Yesterday there was a kidnaping case decision that spelled life and death to a Texas desperado, but as the verdict was rendered that spelled the man's doom, there were only yawns from the crowd, human nature being what it is, for they were intent on only the one new-deal decision. In this, it is just the reverse of the police court reporter, to whom the human drama is the only matter worth recording.

Town Gets Trust Fund To Raise Teachers' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Autaugaville, Ala.—J. G. Hicks of this town not only helped to build the high school here which is named in his honor but he left $15,000 in trust with the State Department of Education to supplement the salaries of the teachers. Filing of his will for probate here recently revealed these facts.

In addition, Mr. Hicks willed to the board of education half interest in a home, four acres of land, a lot and a store building.

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FURS—SECOND FLOOR

Republicans Again Block Civil Service Reform Bill; Action Is on Party Grounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Three Republicans objected to consideration of the Ramspeck bill to put first, second and third-class postmasters under the civil service, and thereby postponed once more this week in the House the efforts of the Administration for civil service reform. Representative James M. Mead (D), of New York, chairman of the Post Office Committee, stated subsequently that he would continue to press the bill, probably when the unanimous consent rule does not apply. In the meantime the continuous Republican objection shows that once more the same political obstacles stand in the way of civil service extension which have so often baffled the movement—the objection of Republicans to a change while Democrats are in power, and the objection of Democrats when Republicans are in power.

Is Political Football

The Ramspeck bill, known as H. R. 3251, would extend the classified civil service to include postmasters to three classes not now covered and is endorsed by the United States Civil Service Commission, as well as by the Administration.

Both Republicans and Democrats agree to the theoretical purpose of the bill, to apply the merit system to all classes of the postoffice. However, if it is applied now, while Democrats are in power, Republicans argue it would keep in office a preponderance of Democratic appointees; while Democrats make just the same objection to the reform when Republicans hold office.

Thus a reform to which everybody gives lip service has been held off for many years because of party rivalry.

Objectors Give Reasons

Republicans who blocked the bill this week were Harry C. Ransley of Pennsylvania, Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan and John Taber of New York. Mr. Ransley alone blocked the bill two weeks ago.

The three Republicans explained their objection in detail. Mr. Wolcott said he favored the purpose of the bill, but that actually the measure "merely creates the machinery by which all existing postmasters may be blanketed into the civil service upon reappointment."

By "blanketing in," Mr. Wolcott meant that a job is put under civil service while the present incumbent continues to hold office; and the competitive examination does not occur until the original incumbent leaves. This would continue present Democrats in their jobs.

"Blanketing In" Is Usual

The history of the extension of civil service in the United States shows that the greatest gains have been made by "blanketing in." Generally a retiring president "blankets in" a portion of the federal pay roll, leaving his own followers in office, but providing henceforth that the jobs be competitive under civil service. This was the system followed by Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Ramspeck, author of the bill, demanded what other method there was of bringing reform to the postoffice jobs.

Mr. Wolcott retorted that he would throw out of office all present postmasters in the three categories and then fill their places by competitive civil service examination. "After all," he declared, "this is a political issue and nothing else."

They Favor Bill But Object

Mr. Mead said he recognized the fairness of the Wolcott proposal, but pointed out that "it has been the custom of the Civil Service Commission, gained from experience in handling jobs of this kind, to cover ('blanket in') the employees affected, as is done in this bill."

"I would like to see this bill advanced," he added, "because it is the recommendation of the bipartisan Civil Service Commission, and it advances the cause of good administration and improves the personnel of this service."

Mr. Wolcott reiterated that he favored Mr. Mead's objective, but that the present bill made it possible "for all existing postmasters to be blanketed into civil service upon reappointment."

The Speaker—"Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?"

Mr. Taber—"I object."
Mr. Wolcott—"I object."
Mr. Ransley—"I object."

Sanctions Strengthen Italy's Self-Sufficiency

(Continued from Page 1)

well known, is a country poor in raw materials.

In her present situation, even if self-sufficiency measures are pushed to the extreme limit, Italy will still find it necessary for quite a long time to import essential raw materials, such as coal, oil, metals, etc. The necessity to import raw materials inevitably creates the necessity to export products and goods in order to procure for the state the necessary means to make payments abroad. Thus the problem of Italy's finances comes to the fore.

This problem, however, presents itself today in such an obscure and mysterious light, that only vague notions of Italy's financial status are possible, since no official publications or figures of the Bank of Italy or the Treasury are any longer placed at the disposal of the public. In an inquiry into sanctions, therefore, the examination must necessarily be restricted to aspects of an economic character.

Objectives of Defense

Italy boasts of gold and currency reserves sufficient to enable her to resist sanctions to the bitter end. The use of these reserves is directly related to the unavoidable need to buy foreign goods. It depends therefore on the defense which controlled economy can oppose to commercial sanctions. In this sphere the Italian defense aims at the following goals:

1. To reduce notably home consumption.
2. To make the best possible use of all the raw materials of which the country disposes.
3. To reduce to the minimum, compatible with the needs of defense and of the welfare of the population, all purchases from abroad.
4. To make the remaining purchases from nonsanctionist or neutral markets.
5. To direct toward these markets the highest possible quantity of Italian exports.

Monopolistic Control

Since this control of trade can be applied effectively only by means of a monopolistic policy, various bodies have been constituted in Italy for the purchase of goods abroad, and are strictly controlled by the state. They do not represent true and proper state monopolies of foreign trade, that is, monopolies managed by the state by means of its administrative organs, as in Soviet Russia, but monopolistic organs created by the state and managed under its control.

The list, which will probably grow in length as time goes on, comprises the following bodies:

1. A monopoly for coal, tin, nickel and copper, entrusted to the management of the state railways.
2. A monopoly for cotton managed by the Italian Cotton Manufacturing Institute.
3. A wool monopoly entrusted to the Wool Committee.
4. A monopoly for scrap iron and iron ore under the supervision of the Metallurgical Consortium.
5. A monopoly of mineral oils, controlled by the Special Office for Liquid Fuels, which depends from the Ministry of Corporations.
6. A monopoly of oleaginous seeds entrusted to the Oleaginous Seeds Committee.
7. A monopoly on gold, entrusted to the new Under Secretary for Currency.

Would Provide Currency

By requisitioning stocks and through the monopoly for sales abroad, the state is attempting to force the export trade by selling at low prices, with the object of holding the foreign markets for the Italian manufacturers, and of procuring for the moment foreign currency for the Bank of Italy.

Whether the Italian war chest will or will not be sufficient for future eventualities depends on the duration of sanctions. Account must also be taken of the limits of Italian economic self-sufficiency and of the collaboration which this country may be able to receive from neutrals or nonsanctionist states.

It is impossible to state with precision the total amount of the "hidden" reserves of Italy, because any trustworthy estimate is lacking. It seems, however, that the Italian representative to the council of the Bank for International Settlements declared last October to the council that the funds available abroad of the Italian Government amounted at that time to 8,000,000,000 lire, approximately $640,000,000. This figure seems somewhat high in relation to estimates made previously.

Sources of Revenue

In any case, it represents, if anything, only the nominal and not the market value of the credits. When calculating the Italian reserves, however, there should be added the yield from the invisible exports, that is, the favorable balance on freights, the remittances of emigrants, and the money spent in Italy by foreign visitors. This national income, which in normal times should be quite large, is believed to have now become almost negligible.

In any case, the lack of capital in Italy will make the need for inflation grow. Already today there exist, in effect, two types of Italian money: gold, with which are paid the strictly necessary imports from abroad, and the internal note currency. The Italian view is that the financial sanctions may very well throw the economy of the country into disorder, but will not be able to weaken its defense, provided that the Italian defense against the economic sanctions is powerful. This is, therefore, the essential problem to examine.

Call for Juvenile Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The League for International Juvenile Friendship at Leiden is facing the problem of finding pen-friends in the Netherlands for the pupils of 20,000 American schools. This is tantamount to obtaining the co-operation of every single Netherland boy and girl from 15 to 20 years of age.

An Example of Mexican Contrasts

Tarahumara Indian Children Who "Want to Go to School," With Mexican Officials in Rear

Rear Row, Left to Right—Luis I. Rodriguez, President Cardenas's Secretary; Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Minister of Agriculture; President Cardenas; Emilio Portes Gil, President of National Revolutionary Party; Francisco Mujica, Minister of Communications and Public Works; Prof. Graciano Sanchez, Head of Department of Indian Affairs

Education Demand Rises From Mexico's New Schools Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Government's educational program which calls for the construction of a minimum of 2000 schools a year is doing more than extend educational facilities to the masses. It is creating the desire for an education according to all indications.

Recent proof of the effectiveness of the school propaganda being spread was the arrival here of nine Tarahumara Indian children from Chihuahua State. The children came to see President Lazaro Cardenas because "they wanted to go to school." The Tarahumara tribe, being one of the most primitive in Mexico, still retains many of its aboriginal customs in many regions of Chihuahua—hunting with bow and arrow and dressing very simply.

Upon the children's arrival here, they were taken to the Casa del Agrarista, federal Farm Home, until the President could see them.

Called to the National Palace by President Cardenas, the children met Luis I. Rodriquez, President Cardenas's private secretary; Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Minister of Agriculture; President Cardenas, Emilio Portes Gil, president of the National Revolutionary Party; Francisco Mujica, Minister of Communications and Public Works, and Prof. Graciano Sanchez, newly appointed head of the recently created Department of Indian Affairs.

The picture of the little Indian children with their bare feet standing on the luxurious carpets and surrounded by the ornate furnishings purchased during the reign of dictator Porfirio Diaz, as President Cardenas questioned them about their homes and their impressions of the national capital, served as another example of the contrasts for which this Aztec land is known.

Fickle Mercury Does Another Flop As Cold Wave Scampers East

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Zero weather numbed the northern half of the nation from the Rockies eastward today, and sent cold shivers from coast to coast.

Mercury columns sank to 47 below zero in the Northwest and all but a half dozen points scattered over the land were chilled.

Forty-degree temperature drops were common as the bitter cold moved over the Midwest toward the Atlantic. The zero line extended from the Dakotas into Ohio and south to Missouri. Tomorrow it is expected to reach New England.

Southern floods were dried up by the freezing onslaught which blanketed the Gulf coast and northern Florida. Flood victims suffered intensely.

Even west coast thermometers sank, as a result of the new arctic blasts from Canada's frigid MacKenzie River basin. The only spots boasting normal weather were in north Texas, southeast Idaho, north Nevada, Oregon and southern Florida.

Snow, piled deep by high winds, closed highways, schools and railroad lines in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Temperatures fell to 44 below zero at Hallock, Minn.; 41 below at Grand Forks, N. D.; 30 below at Watertown, S. D., and 16 below at Milwaukee. It was 33 below at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Eighty-nine passengers were marooned in a train stuck in snowdrifts some 30 miles from Milwaukee since yesterday. A car ferry bucked ice in Lake Michigan for 46 hours before making port at Menominee, Mich. Bus schedules were canceled.

The East, due to feel the full force of the new zero wave tonight, was still under the spell of yesterday's lake storm. Buffalo, N. Y., pedestrians walked to work backwards rather than face a 52-mile wind and 7-degree temperatures.

Latin America Joins To Fight Communism

(Continued from Page 1)

workers and peasants, denying that Communists were fomenting unrest in Monterrey, declared that workmen in that city "occupy last place among all those of the country in the question of rights and privileges to which they are entitled."

Strike Is Defended

"The employers class of Monterrey, enjoying the support of industrial and commercial leaders and the press of all Mexico, has been able to create the false impression that workers are well treated," the confederation said. "The strike in the glass factory is important because for the first time the State has a Governor who is in sympathy with the working classes."

Gov. Morales Sanche, after reviewing a workers' demonstration Sunday, telegraphed to President Cardenas that he was doing all in his power to "aid the justified demand of the proletariat."

Chaco War Hero Resigns; Faces Expulsion as Red

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 5 (AP)—Col. Rafael Franco, Chaco war hero, charged with communistic activities by the Paraguayan Government, presented his resignation from the army today as requested by Gen. Jose Felix Estigarribia.

It was expected that he and Maj. Basiliano Caballero Irala will be expelled from Paraguay on a charge of having plotted against President Ayala and General Estigarribia.

It was revealed that Colonel Franco was relieved of his command of the military academy Sunday and was provisionally arrested at that time when he refused to surrender the command. He was relieved as commandant of the school by Maj. Atilio Migone.

Because of rumors of an attempted coup by Colonel Franco, a volunteer civil guard, composed mainly of war veterans, reinforced police patrol in the capital. The defense ministry stated the situation was calm.

Four Radicals Sought In Fire at Parker Dam

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—Four unidentified "radicals" were wanted for questioning today by investigators of the Parker Dam construction camp fire which caused seven fatalities

Although the cause of the blaze was not determined, Norman P. Henderson, assistant district attorney of San Bernardino, said he wanted to talk to four men who assertedly threatened to "blow up the camp" a few days before Monday's fire.

Fascists Take Over Italy's Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to attain the objectives for which the military campaign was undertaken. This, if taken at the face value placed on it by most Italian commentators today, means that no peace terms will be considered until Italy's expansionist aims in East Africa have been satisfied by force of arms. Reiterating Italian claims to important victories both on the northern and southern fronts, the communiqué declares these to be a determining factor in the situation, despite the approach of the rainy season.

There is, in fact, no sign that Il Duce's resistance to sanctions has ben undermined or that he is in any way weakening in his determination to carry on until he achieves a final victory.

Convention Fares Cut

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5 (AP)—James L. E. Jappe, secretary of the Republican convention committee, announced yesterday the central passenger and trunkline associations have authorized reduced railroad fares for the Republican national convention here in June.

Great Groups Join Forces To Cut Cost of Litigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—What was described as "the first joint effort in history by industrial, judicial, legal and professional groups to reduce the excessive burden of litigation which has caused business untold millions of dollars," is on here today under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association.

The movement was launched at the decennial dinner of the association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, when more than 600 representatives of the city's business and professional life heard Thomas J. Watson describe an educational program "to win the business world to arbitration as the primary means of settling commercial disputes."

Roll of the Years Is Called

During the dinner, at which Judge William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association, and George S. Van Schaick, one-time state superintendent of insurance, were the chief speakers, Franklin E. Parker Jr., representing the association, called "a roll of the years," to which 11 representatives of important trade and professional groups and of the courts—one for each year of the association's existence and one for the future, told what the body had done in developing arbitration among various groups. As each speaker responded to his year, a candle was lighted on the dais. Those responding to the roll call were:

Those Who Responded

Blanche Yurka, for the Actors Equity Association; Vladimir Eitingon, fur industry; Charles R. Saul, furniture warehousing; Frank R. Hope, stock exchange firms; Arthur Besse, wool industry; Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, cotton textiles; A. D. Walker, silk and allied industries; Thomas S. Holden, building trades; Louis J. Robertson, shoe and leather industries; Justice Pelham St. George Bissell, courts, and James S. Carson, foreign trade.

An Agency of Democracy

Mr. Parker said that more than 300 business and professional organizations were now actively cooperating to further arbitration.

Judge Ransom, whose address was radiocast, characterized the arbitration tribunal as "one of the most expert agencies of democracy in the determination of commercial controversies according to law."

"There is no present-day conflict between justice according to law and justice according to arbitration procedure," he said. "Arbitration is no plan for rough, haphazard determination of controversies by compromise, resorted to in view of the law's delay. Your efforts have made the American arbitration tribunal an acceptable part of the machinery for administering justice according to law, and it is neither surprising nor regrettable that you have made headway."

A Difficult Decade

He held that the past 10 years were difficult ones for organizations dependent upon the voluntary efforts of contributions of men interested in their objectives.

"Ever increasing taxes have stopped the flow of private funds to good causes," he said, "and the struggle to stay solvent has absorbed the energies of many individuals who once worked unselfishly in organizations devoted to public welfare. When the history of the past few years is written, it seems to me that there will be disclosed as one of its lamentable developments the cruel destruction of the sources from which private charities and praiseworthy institutions were maintained without the aid of government. The tax burdens have devastated the support of many good causes, and it has required great sacrifice to keep many of our most useful institutions going."

Mr. Van Schaick said that in 1934 he directed an investigation of the feasibility of an increased use of arbitration by insurance companies.

"It is apparent that insurance companies which have tried this method of settlement find it worth while," he said, "for there has been a continuous and increased submission of cases to arbitration."

Mr. Watson, chairman of the association's tenth anniversary committee, who presided, said the program for the co-ordination of industrial, judicial, legal and professional groups to forward arbitration and to reduce the heavy cost of litigation would be educational in its scope and would honor pioneers in arbitration.

The first luncheon will be in cooperation with the New York State Chamber of Commerce and various textile organizations on Feb. 20 to honor Charles L. Bernheimer. The second will be in March in co-operation with the Merchants' Association and the New York Building Congress to honor Louis K. Comstock.

Alabama's Budget Exceeds Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's budget for the fiscal year 1935-36 announced by Comptroller Charles W. Lee showed that appropriations of $12,468,772 would have to be reduced $4,732,955 to meet estimated revenues of $7,735,816.

Mr. Lee's budget and proration figures showed that public schools would receive $967,562 from the general fund instead of the 3,660,516 general fund appropriation of the 1935 Legislature.

Dr. J. A. Keller, state superintendent of education, said that "from funds apparently available from the state budget the majority of Alabama's schools will be forced to close between mid-February and March 1."

Mr. Lee said, however, that a total of $7,551,000 would be available to education from all state sources during the year, and that financial difficulties were traceable to large debts in many counties for capital outlay.

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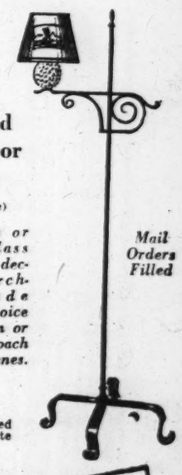

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McKechnie in Boston—Dawson to Run in Garden—Olympic Dress Rehearsal

Dawson Coming To B. A. A. Meet; Cunningham Out

News of the B. A. A. meet Saturday revolves today around the name Glenn. Glenn is coming to the meet to compete in the Hunter Mile and Glenn is not coming to the meet to compete in the Hunter Mile. To be more explicit and less frivolous, Glenn Cunningham is not coming, but Glenn Dawson is.

Tom Kanaly received telegraphic notice from Dawson that he recently tried himself over the distance and is satisfied that he is ready to go. He has not competed in any meets this year. Dawson is a wealthy fellow through oil field investments and a national champion on the track. He aims to go to the Olympics if possible.

Now it will be Joe Mangan, Gene Venzke and Glenn Dawson to battle it out, since Venzke has signified his intention of coming. Reports have it that Venzke had a reserve available and might have given Mangan more of a go at the Millrose games instead of finishing second, had he let out a little earlier. These three, along with Archie San Romani, make up a great mile prospectus.

Incidentally, the B. A. A. sprints appear to be even more attractive than those of the New York meet, since the same performers are entered here along with the additions of Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette University and Norman Woolford of Franklin, Mass., winner last year in the B. A. A. meet. Those of outstanding fame in the Millrose games and here Saturday are Walter Janiak of Holy Cross, Ed. O'Sullivan of the N. Y. Curb Echange, Eulace Peacock of Temple and Ed. Siegel of Brooklyn. The latter nosed out Peacock in the Millrose final.

Talk about champions—never before in the history of track in any Boston meet has there ever been such an array as that which is on the card for Saturday night. Fifteen great Amercan athletes, all candidates for the Olympic team that will compete in Germany next August, are entered. And here they are:

Eulace Peacock, National A. A. U. 100 meter and broad jump champion.
Ralph Metcalfe, National A. A. U. 200 meter champion.
Eddie O'Brien, National A. A. U. 400 meter champion.
Milton Sandler, National A. A. U. indoor 600 meter champion.
Joe McCluskey, National A. A. U. outdoor 5000 meter and indoor 3000 meter steeplechase champion.
Cornelius Johnson, National A. A. U. indoor and outdoor high jump champion.
Jack Torrance, National A. A. U. indoor and outdoor shot put champion.
Gene Venzke, I. C. A. A. A. A. 1500 meter champion.
James Thomson, I. C. A. A. A. A. high jump champion.
Tony Geniawicz, I. C. A. A. A. A. shot put champion.
Sam Allen, N. C. A. A. 120 yard high hurdle champion.
Norman Woolford, New England A. A. A. U. indoor and outdoor sprint champion.
Phil Good, N. E. I. C. A. A. A. high and low hurdle champion.
Timmy Ring, N. E. I. C. A. A. A. 440 yard champion.
Dimi Zaitz, N. E. I. C. A. A. A. shot put champion.

Roller Polo Returns To Connecticut Rinks

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 5 (AP)—Roller polo comes back to Connecticut tonight when the Worcester, Mass., and Waterbury teams meet here for the first game in the newly formed National Roller Polo League.

There are four other teams in the league—New Haven, New Britain, and Middletown, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

Other games listed for this week find Waterbury at Middletown on Friday and New Britain at Worcester and Middletown at Waterbury on Saturday.

The circuit held an organization meeting in Providence recently, electing Gerald P. Crean, sports editor of the New Britain Herald, president, secretary and treasurer.

No Decision Before March 1

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—James Lynah, Cornell University athletic director, denied today that Harold (Red) Grange or any one else had been selected to succeed Gilmore Dobie, resigned, as head coach of the big Red's football team. "Applications are being received, but no step has been taken in the selection of a new coach," said Lynah. "There will be no decision before March 1 at the earliest." When the times comes, Lynah will select the new coach, subject to the approval of the board of athletic control. The members of the board are Prof. Herman Diederichs, chairman; Robert Treman of Ithaca, Comptroller Charles D. Bostwick, George Pfann of New York and Lynah.

Curtis Stevens to Defend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 5—This week end will find Curtis Stevens defending his four-man National A. A. U. bobsleigh championship title over the Olympic bobsleigh run. In addition to the four-man, the A. A. U. two-man title will be contested for. Stevens's chief contender for the four-man title will be "Smiling Bob" Linney, one of the surprises of this year. As J. Hubert Stevens, holder of the two-man event, is in Germany competing in the Olympic Games, this event promises to be anybody's race.

College Wrestling Result

Temple 14, Tufts 12.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 3, Kansas City 2.

Official National League Schedule for 1936

* Night Games. † Saturdays. ‡ Sundays. § Holidays.

	At Boston	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadelphia	At Pittsburgh	At Cincinnati	At Chicago	At St. Louis
Boston		April 20, 21, 22 May 22, 23†, 24‡, 25 Aug. 13, 14, 15†, 16‡	April 25†, 26‡ May 28, 30 July 4, 4§ Aug 4, 5, 6 Sept. 5†, 6‡	April 14, 15, 16 May 26, 27 July 5‡ Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 20†, 27‡	May 1, 2† June 2, 3, 4 July 12‡, 13, 14 Aug. 30‡, 31, Sept. 1	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6†, 7‡ July 9, 10*, 11† Sept. 2, 3	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13†, 14‡ July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29†	May 3‡, 4, 5 June 8, 9, 10 July 18†, 19‡ Aug. 25, 26, 27
Brooklyn	May 9†, 10‡, 11 Aug. 7, 8†, 9‡ Sept. 7, 7§ Sept. 21, 23, 23		April 14, 15, 16 May 26, 27 July 4§ Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 5†, 6‡	April 25†, 26‡ May 28, 30 July 4, 4§ Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 5†, 6‡	May 2‡, 4, 5 June 6, 9, 10 July 18†, 19‡ Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 6, 7 June 11, 12*, 13†, 14‡ July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29†	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6†, 7‡ July 9, 10, 11† Sept. 2, 3	May 1, 2† June 2, 3, 4 July 12‡, 13, 14 Aug. 30‡, 31, Sept. 1
New York	April 17, 18†, 19‡ June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 21, 22†, 23‡ Sept. 24, 25	April 23, 24 May 30, 30§, 31‡ Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 17, 19†, 20‡		May 9†, 10‡, 11 Aug. 7, 8†, 9‡ Sept 7, 7§ Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13†, 14‡ July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29†	May 2‡, 4, 5 June 5, 9, 10 July 18†, 19‡ Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 1, 2 June 2, 3, 4 July 12‡, 13, 14 Aug. 30‡, 31, Sept. 1	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6†, 7‡ July 9, 10, 11† Sept. 2, 3
Philadelphia	April 23, 24 May 30, 30§, 31‡ Aug 18, 19, 20 Sept. 18, 19†, 20‡	April 17, 18†, 19‡ June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 21, 22†, 23‡ Sept. 24, 25	April 20, 21, 22 May 22, 23†, 24‡, 25 Aug. 13, 14, 15†, 16‡		April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6†, 7‡ July 9, 10, 11† Sept. 2, 3	May 1, 2† June 2, 3*, 4 July 12‡, 13, 14 Aug. 30‡, 31, Sept. 1	May 2‡, 4, 5 June 8, 9, 10 July 18†, 19‡ Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13†, 14‡ July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29†
Pittsburgh	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27†, 28‡ July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12†	May 15, 16† June 16, 17, 18 July 26†, 26‡, 27, 28 Sept. 9, 10	May 17†, 18, 19 June 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 1†, 2‡ Sept. 15, 16	May 20, 21 June 19, 20†, 21‡ July 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 13‡, 14		April 14, 15, 16 May 23†, 24‡, 25 Aug. 4, 5*, 7 Sept. 26†, 27‡	April 22, 23, 24 May 30, 30§, 31‡ Aug. 8†, 9‡ Sept. 22, 23, 24	April 25†, 26‡, 27 May 26, 27, 28, 29 Aug. 21, 22†, 23, 23‡
Cincinnati	May 20, 21 June 19, 20†, 21‡ July 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept 13‡, 14	May 17†, 18, 19 June 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 1†, 2‡ Sept. 15, 16	May 15, 16† June 16, 17, 18 July 25†, 26‡, 27, 28 Sept. 9, 10	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27†, 28‡ July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12†	May 8, 9†, 10‡ Aug. 11, 11, 12, 13 Sept. 17, 18, 19†, 20‡		April 17, 18†, 19‡ May 26, 27, 28, 29 Aug. 21, 22†, 23‡, 24	April 20, 21 May 30, 30§, 31‡ Aug. 8†, 9‡ Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25
Chicago	May 17†, 18, 19 June 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug 1†, 2‡ Sept. 15, 16	May 20, 21 June 19, 20†, 21‡ July 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 13‡, 14	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27†, 28‡ July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12†	May 15, 16† June 16, 17, 18 July 25†, 26‡, 27, 28 Sept. 9, 10	April 20, 21 July 4, 4§, 5‡ Aug. 18, 19, 20 Sept. 4, 5†, 6‡	April 25†, 26‡, 27 May 30, 30§, 31‡ Aug. 1†, 2‡ Sept. 7, 7§		April, 14 15, 16 May 23†, 24‡, 25 Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 26†, 27‡
St. Louis	May 15 16† June 16, 17, 17§, 18 July 25† 26‡, 28 Sept. 9, 10	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27†, 28‡ July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12†	May 20, 21 June 19, 20†, 21‡ July 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 13‡, 14	May 17†, 18, 19 June 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 1†, 2‡ Sept. 15, 16	April 17, 18†, 19‡ June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 14, 15†, 16‡ Sept. 7, 7§	April 22, 23, 24 July 4, 4§, 5‡ Aug. 13, 13*, 20 Sept. 5†, 6‡	May 8, 9†, 10‡ Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 18, 19†, 20‡, 21	
At Home	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Bunker Hill Day Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Lay	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day

Sporting Around the Hub

Smythe Sets Precedent as Leafs Win

STOCK in the J. Conn Smythe personal attraction hockey show hit a new low in the Boston publicity market yesterday. The managing director of the Toronto Maple Leafs was truly conspicuous by his absence. And in view of this "wonder of wonders," the team halted the Boston Bruins on Boston ice, 3 to 0. For the past few years Smythe has dominated the Boston visits with his personality, being host to newspapermen and then barking orders at his players and arousing himself to a frenzy during the game. Yesterday, though he made the trip, he was not found by the scribes and sat beside Frank Selke, publicity director of the club, only a few minutes at the game. While there he was meek and docile, actually permitting Coach Dick Irvin to run the club.

J. Conn Smythe

Something has happened to ever place such a quietus on hockey's great showman. The "Little Napoleon" could not remain so completely behind the scene and so obscure without good reason. Whatever the reason it must be a crushing blow to personal pride, for not only did the game go on as scheduled, but the Leafs won. The players apparently did not miss the usual berating and cajoling of the fiery director and if they did miss it, it was to advantage, for they came out of a slump to decisively shut out the Bruins, 3 to 0.

Conn has set a new precedent for himself in taking no official part, and if the results—victory and smoothness—continue, he will do well to stay in the background. In the final analysis it is the team triumphs that interest the fans and bring in the financial returns.

♪ ♪ ♪

McKechnie Visits Hub

Bill McKechnie, looking 10 years younger than he did at the close of last season, was in town this morning to clear up a few minor business matters in the Copley-Plaza headquarters of the Bees. Bill will probably stay over until some time tomorrow and then return to his home in Pittsburgh. The latter part of next week, or at such a time when the roads are clearer, he will drive to St. Petersburg for a short vacation in the Florida sun with his family before the spring training grind begins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Collins Leaves Town

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox left Boston today for Rocky Mount, N. C., to work out a few details in the newly established farm team in that Piedmont League city. Rocky Mount fans have sponsored a bond issue promising the Red Sox they will have a $30,000 ball park ready for the opening of the 1936 season. On his way back to Boston, Collins will stop over in Philadelphia and attend the dinner to Jimmy Foxx by the Philly baseball writers. Many former members of the Athletics will be present, including Connie Mack.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bees Get Three Holiday Dates

Bob Quinn's Boston Bees fare very well in week-end and holiday dates this season, it was revealed today with the release of the official National League schedule. The Bees play at home Bunker Hill Day, Decoration Day and Labor Day, and are the only club in the senior circuit to be favored with as many holidays. Each city in the league has 12 Saturday and 12 Sunday games. The Red Sox actually open the local baseball season, but the Bees come in a few days later on April 17 with the Giants. The regular schedule ends this year on Sept. 27, making it possible to start the World Series on Sept. 30.

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Here and There

Several rinks from The Country Club of Brookline are in Utica, N. Y., today for the annual national and international curling competition at the Utica Curling Club . . . Competition will continue each day until Saturday . . . Technology varsity oarsmen are reporting next Monday in the first workout of the spring drive outlined by Coach Bill Haines . . . M. I. T. expects to have a good crew this coming season . . . Many sophomores are ready to give the senior seat-holders a battle for places . . . Boston College evened the series with Boston University on the Arena ice last night . . . The B. C. Eagles checked a furious final-period offensive by the B. U. Terriers and won at 3 to 2 . . . In the other game of the Arena double-header last evening, Northeastern's Huskies wheeled around and scored three goals in the last period to defeat the New Hampshire Wildcats, 4 to 3.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Sears Re-elected

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston has been re-elected president of the United States Women's Squash Racquets Association . . . Renamed with Miss Sears were: Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Ardsley, N. Y., vice-president, and Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., secretary-treasurer . . . Both Mrs. Green and Miss Page are well known in Boston tennis and squash circles . . . Yesterday, in the national women's squash tourney at Haverford, Penna., Edith Drury of Boston and Concord, N. H., lost a hard-fought battle to Mrs. Rogers Dunn in the third round . . . The score: 10—15, 7—15, 15—12, 15—5, 18—13 . . . Union Boat Club Blues moved closer to the Massachusetts interclub squash championship last night when they defeated University Club, 5 to 1 . . . Harvard Club and Harvard University tied at 3-all and Harvard Graduates beat Lincoln's Inn, 3 to 2, at Harvard.

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NECRA Drive

The New England Canoe Racing Association has been making a drive for new members . . . Judging from the response to date, officials believe they will better than double the membership prior to the opening of the racing season . . . The canoeists expect to paddle up and down the Charles early in April . . . The Bruins leave today for Montreal where they play tomorrow against the Canadiens . . . Neither Charley Sands nor Roger Jenkins will make the road trip . . . Boston University swimmers headed for Hanover, N. H., today . . . They meet the Dartmouth mermen this afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's B. A. A. Entries

Four athletes from Harvard will be seen in the coming B. A. A. games . . . Capt. Milton Green is entered in the 45-yard hurdles; Bob Hall in the high jump; Winslow Pettingill and Al Barcewicz in the pole vault . . . Emile Dubiel, star Crimson pole vaulter, is resting following an injury . . . Gil Dobie's first clash with Pop Warner will come on Oct. 12, when Temple comes to Boston to meet the Boston College football team.

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Coming Events

Ice Hockey—At Boston Garden, tomorrow, Springfield vs. Cubs.

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Saturday, Boston College vs. M. I. T.

Basketball—Friday, Williams at Harvard, and Connecticut State at Boston University; Saturday, Williams at Tufts, and Lowell Textile at Northeastern.

Dartmouth Carnival—At Hanover, N. H., Friday and Saturday, colorful program includes Intercollegiate Ski Union championships.

Volleyball—At Providence, Saturday, New England open championship.

Wethered's Putter

LONDON (C. P.)—Roger Wethered won the President's Putter of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society at Rye for the second year in succession and the fifth time in all by defeating W. H. Aitken 3 and 1. Sir Ernest Holderness has also won the Putter on five occasions.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	18	2	12	109	90	38
London	16	2	13	77	77	34
Buffalo	14	4	11	66	62	32
Rochester	8	1	19	61	81	17

Western Division

Detroit	17	3	11	94	65	37
Cleveland	15	2	12	83	86	32
Windsor	9	7	13	62	89	25
Pittsburgh	11	1	17	86	108	23

Results Feb. 4
Rochester 3, Buffalo 1.
London 5, Syracuse 2.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	16	3	11	57	48	35
Detroit	14	7	9	71	60	35
Rangers	13	6	14	64	74	32
Boston	14	3	13	52	46	31

Canadian Division

Montreal	13	5	12	59	62	31
Toronto	14	3	13	81	74	31
Canadiens	9	7	15	57	72	25
Americans	10	4	16	63	68	24

Results Feb. 4
Detroit 4, Rangers 4.
Montreal 1, Americans 1.
Toronto 3, Boston 0.

'Lefty' Grove a Souvenir Collector; Texas League Sends Up Two Umpires

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Robert Moses Grove, the eminent southpaw, is a souvenir collector . . . says he has the last ball in play for nearly every winning game he has pitched in the big leagues . . . more than 200 of them, each marked with the date and score . . . "It just got to be a habit," says Lefty . . . "but still I don't know what to do with 'em."

Toughest ball game he ever lost, Grove says, was that 1-to-0 decision to Dick Coffman, then with the Browns, but now with the Giants, in 1931 . . . It ended a winning streak of 16 straight and spoiled Grove's chance to set a new American League or all-time record for consecutive wins . . . "Jim Moore missed a fly ball he should have caught in his pants pocket," says Bing Miller, then as now a teammate of Grove's.

Grove came back to win eight more in a row afterward . . . so but for that one break he might have had 25 consecutive victories.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bing Miller, incidentally, was the guy who had a lot to do with ending Schoolboy Rowe's winning streak in 1934 after the Tiger freshman had equaled the record of 16 in a row held by Grove, Walter Johnson and Joe Wood . . . Miller hit three doubles with the bases full.

♪ ♪ ♪

The International League had better sell Umpire Van Grafian to the majors if it wants to get ahead of the Texas loop . . . President Alvin Gardner delivered two this year, Lee Ballanfant to the National and Steve Basil to the American . . . Dick Coffman of the Giants was born at Veto, Ala. . . . and Johnny Marcum of the Red Sox is the hero of Eminence, Ky. . . . They declare a half holiday down there every time he wins a ball game . . . Johnny is so strong that one day when a stranger rode up and inquired the way to town, Johnny just picked up his plow and pointed toward the main road.

Wally Berger was the only National Leaguer to clout a home run in every park last season. The new National League green book is out . . . as usual, Bill Brandt has turned out a tops job.

Hockey Briefs

RUMORS continue to persist concerning the "Flash" Hollett deal. The latest story, coming from more than one source despite denial by Art Ross, insists that $16,500 has been paid to the Maple Leafs already for him and that another check for $3500 will be paid if he plays with the Bruins.

Behind such a peculiar arrangement is the angle that Conn Smythe dropped $20,000 attempting to put over indoor box-lacrosse a couple of years ago, and came out with Hollett. "Flash" became a professional box-lacrosse player for Smythe with terms on his contract that he be given a trial in hockey with the Leafs. The lacrosse fizzled, but Hollett made good in hockey. Smythe wants the sale of Hollett to pay for the lacrosse loss, and is doing pretty well on the deal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Taking to task a personal friend is no easy matter and would not be done except in the friend's own interest. In this instance the best referee in hockey, Bill Stewart of Jamaica Plain, let himself get out of control last night. Known as an easily aroused individual the players, fans and managers often submit him to a severe going over.

Last night the usually inoffensive mild-mannered Dick Irvin, Toronto coach penetrated the Stewart defense against display of feeling. According to the referee's own story, with the Leafs leading 2—0 at the time, Irvin grabbed Stewart's arm as he skated by the bench and threatened bodily harm because the Leafs had been over-refereed all season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The short, stocky Stewart had had a busy time with players and fans previous to Irvin's move and then the official forgot his duties. Unmindful of the game in progress and Boston engineering an attack, he blew his whistle, spun around and opened the exit gate to the Toronto bench to accept the alleged challenge of the Leaf coach. That sort of thing was a display of courage in the face of a bench full of Irvin partisan Leaf players, but, "After all, Bill, it just isn't done, you know." There are official ways to set down disturbers, but not by person conflict.

♪ ♪ ♪

Defeat for the Bruins proved costly, since Rangers and Detroit earned a point each by their 4-all tie in New York, placing the Red Wings even with Chicago for first, giving Rangers third and leaving the locals last.

The Leafs were exuberant following their victory over the Bruins and all expressed confidence that the team has reached its normal stride again. The triumph lifted the team into a tie for first place with the Maroons, who drew with Americans, 1—1.

Yankee Stadium Will Seat About 85,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees, yesterday announced plans for enlarging the Yankee Stadium to a seating capacity of 85,000 for baseball and 100,000 for football at a cost of $850,000.

The wooden bleachers will be torn down and in their place will be erected a double-decked cement bleacher stand in left and center fields. The present grand stand will be extended into right field.

Work on the bleachers, the top deck of which will not be covered, will start at once and Colonel Ruppert expects that part of the construction will be finished by May 1. When completed the total cost of the stadium, erected in 1923, will be close to $4,500,000.

Utica Curlers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 5—The Utica Curling Club will take the Gordon National Medal back to its home city for a year's stay as the result of its rink, skipped by Robert L. Davies, defeating the Schenectady Curling Club, last year's holder, in the final round yesterday, 20 to 15. Schenectady qualified for the Emmett Medal final yesterday by defeating the Caledonians of New York, 19 to 14, and will meet the winner of the St. Andrew's Curling Club of New York and The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., for the title.

Champion Wins Medal

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—A creditable 84, scored in a whistling wind, yesterday earned medalist honors in the annual February women's golf tournament here for Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, the national champion. Last year's winner and the 1926 United States titleholder, Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, could get no better than a tie for third at 90. Mrs. H. L. Judd, New Britain, Conn., took 103.

Long-Awaited Winter Games Open Tomorrow

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 5 (AP)—Representatives of all competing nations made their way to the big ski jump today to witness the final dress rehearsals for tomorrow's exercises opening the IVth Winter Olympic Games.

Not all of the American competitors attended. Only the leaders of each group reported to learn the part they will play in the parade of nations.

There were rumors that Adolf Hitler would arrive before nightfall to inspect the elaborate Olympic plant but according to the best information Der Führer would not make his appearance until shortly before the ceremony begins tomorrow at 11 a. m. (6 a. m., Eastern Standard Time).

Before leading his team of skiers to the stadium, Dr. Joel Hildebrand of University of California, coach and manager of the team, announced his selections for the 40-kilometer relay race.

They are Paul Ottar Satre of Salisbury, Conn., Richards E. Parsons of Salisbury, Birger Torissen of Norfolk, Conn., and Warren H. Chivers of Dartmouth College. Each will do a 10-kilometer leg.

"We think it's a strong team," Hildebrand said, "with a splendid chance of winning."

Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, conceded to be the American contingent's finest skier, was left off the team, Hildebrand said, so he might concentrate on the downhill and slalom races.

J. Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid, captain of the bobsledding team, and Gustavus T. Kirby of the American Olympic Committee, planned a conference later today to select the lineups for the various bobsleigh events.

Meanwhile the hockeyists were eyeing one another wondering whether somebody would introduce the subject of eligibility at a meeting of the various managers tonight. The Canadians were represented as resenting the membership of several persons they believe to be Canadians on the British team. The air was thick with rumors concerning the eligibility of other players.

By-Plays

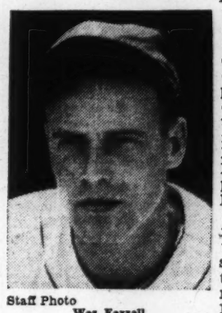
By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Cornell and Football

IT HAS long been my contention that coaching a Cornell varsity football team was about the toughest gridiron assignment that could be given out at any university in the United States. The scholastic standing demanded by the faculty, the lack of high grade material with which to work and the conditions under which the coaching has to be done make the task of the head coach a most arduous one and put him under a tremendous handicap in trying to build up an eleven which can go out and meet, on even terms, such elevens as are produced by most of the other major colleges. There may be some who will be inclined to question such an assertion; but I would call their attention to the fact that even such a sound and brilliant coach as Gil Dobie could not overcome these handicaps. And Dobie's coaching record of 16 years at Cornell, nine at University of Washington, three at Annapolis and two at North Dakota State College should bear me out.

Three Distinct Handicaps

Due to the alumni demands for a winning football team, Cornell now finds herself without a head coach, the Red and White authorities being in the market for a successor to Gloomy Gil. There is a large field for them to draw from, as shown by the application list that Eskie Clark accumulated when looking for a head coach at Lafayette. Some of them are good coaches; but the best of them cannot expect to do much at Ithaca unless there is a change in the above-mentioned conditions which prevail there. What Cornell needed as much, if not more, than a new head coach was some football stars, a little less severity in the marking of examination papers and more time for football practice. Reports from Ithaca show that Cornell had a fine freshman eleven last fall, and as a result some fine material is coming up to the varsity next fall. This may help the situation materially; but if as many of these players are found to be ineligible next fall as was the case last September, Dobie's successor is going to need a lot of sympathy.



Staff Photo
Wes Ferrell

♪ ♪ ♪

Ferrell Can Putt as Well as Pitch

Whoever got up the idea of having the baseball players compete in a tournament for the golf championship of the professional leagues certainly had a happy idea. We have heard a lot about this and that baseball player being able to get into the 70s and 80s; but this is the first time that we can sit back at the stove league meetings and talk about the golfing deeds of Wes Ferrell, the champion, and the other players who also ran. And if we were to vote on the names of the players who should have their names inscribed in a golf hall of fame for baseball players, it is interesting to note that the pitchers would just about have a monopoly, as four of the five leaders at Sarasota were boxmen. Control is one of the essentials to good golf as well as to good pitching and perhaps that accounts for this preponderance of pitchers. Ferrell's 312 for 72 holes of play is fine golf and shows that his putting is pretty near as good as his pitching.

Garland to Present Flag

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Los Angeles City Council has chosen William May Garland to present the Olympic flag to the city of Berlin at the close of the games in August. The official flag, in accordance with custom, has been held by the city of Los Angeles since the close of the games here in 1932.

World Record Challenge

LONDON (C. P.)—Freddie Dixon, British aspirant for land speed laurels, has thrown out a challenge to Sir Malcolm Campbell. He plans to be seen on the Utah salt flats some time this year with a car of his own design which he is confident will beat Campbell's record of 301 m. p. h.

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Out Upon Comparisons!

IN THE midst of winter, I am remembering summer; in the midst of bareness and somber coloring, I am recalling leafy plumage and greens of a hundred hues—all because a certain American essayist, who knows England well, has said that American trees, in comparison with English, "seem to have less vigor and more thought."

Lovely as is the tracery of the maple outside my window, I feel that it must wonder at the comparison; then a gust of wind sets the branches tapping against the pane. The sound is not unlike dots and dashes of a wireless code, tapping out a message through which I look back on my memory of English trees—ancient, staunch sentinels of the centuries, while looking out on an American tree—a graceful, agile, youthful thing.

WE LAND AT Southampton and journey to London through a quiet countryside whose note of color is green: ivy, smooth and dully shining; holly, pointed and darkly shining; soft lush grass; moss-encrusted trees and lichened stones. The dampness of the air has done this.

We walk under the elms in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. Numberless children have been wheeled under these gracious elms, have rolled their hoops over the long walks and sailed their boats on the Round Pond; have offered their allegiance to Peter Pan and then gone forth to fill places waiting for them in a demanding world. Through hundreds of years of watching, these elms grow old, their foliage becomes more plumy, their bark fissured with age.

Richmond Park is ruled over by a royal family of oaks. Bushy, sturdy, gnarled and twisted, they are the veterans of a thousand years of storms and history; the remnants of a race whose timbers have been used to support roof-trees throughout the land and to form the hulls of ships that supported England's sea power. Scraggily, hungrily, the oaks hold out their branches to the winds, as if to learn from them of their fellows who carried the English to far points of the earth when the foundations of Empire were being laid. The wind over England is full of the scent and the feel of the sea; sweeping through the branches of oaks, it is full of the sound of ships and seafaring men.

THE BEECH TREES of Buckinghamshire stand clean and tall and smooth, their slim gray trunks like pillars holding green canopies through which the light comes streaking. They are graceful ladies, compelling admiration, resisting contact. They are the dancers of the woods. Once, we fancied that we had surprised them into arrestment; branches uplifted, bodies inclined in classic attitudes. The grove was quiet, too quiet. The hush that falls on those who are unwilling to share their activity with others enveloped the beeches. We hurried on, sure that the moment we had passed out into the open the trees would resume their dance. We longed to look back, but did not. The beeches had not resented our intrusion, but tolerated it with the graciousness that comes of good breeding; we could not lower ourselves in their eyes.

Burnham Beeches remain of a belt of trees which once extended across England, and may, possibly, have been a thousand years old at the time of the Norman conquest. Two thousand years of English history is no small thing to have witnessed, reason enough for them to stand heavy and contemplative with their burled boles and far-spreading crowns.

WE FIRST SAW the beeches of Burnham on a blue and gold autumn day. Their huge trunks—pollarding through the centuries has made them massive—reached up into a tangle of branches so fine and delicate that they seemed like a mist of gray under a crown of leaves. Beeches have a gracious way of dropping leaves at their feet, instead of tossing them freely as an elm or launching them as an oak; but, conscious of the frame that offsets beauty, they lay a golden carpet round each ancient trunk, then cling to half their leaves to shield them through the winter.

True, autumn does not come upon these trees to limn them with brilliant hues. Instead, it steals over the land, tempering the sun, and spreading a misty haze—compound of fire smoke, changing atmosphere, and a wistful glance at summer. Autumn is not a painter in oils, but in pastelles, washing over the land a yellow tint that will thicken into the gold of the beech, tarnish as it reaches the oaks, and run out as it touches the elms.

THE BRANCHES, TAPPING ON my window, remind me that a point of comparison has been reached. Well, then, those trees of America are beautiful in their garments, the little leaves of spring tinted so delicately, the voluminous folds of summer's dressing, the tapestried gowns of autumn; but English trees are most beautiful in their structure. The character of one is in foliage, of the other in grace or staunchness of trunk and branch.

America, with her forests so largely destroyed by pioneering, commerce, and fire, presents few trees, save in protected territory, that are not of second growth. We walk in field and forest surrounded by slender youth-like trees, impressionable, eager, attractive, but lacking the poise of maturity. History does not linger in their shadows. They are too young to have acquired much character; even when they have, one wonders if they will be able to express it as the ancients across the ocean who have watched history in the making and recorded their impressions in the fissures of their trunks. The majority of American trees do not attain anything like the age of English trees. Extremes of climate make demands on them which gale and tempest complete. The English climate, damp and mellow, puts a layer of moss on bole and branch; and a thousand years' growth is not thought remarkable.

THE LIGHT DIMS into evening. The wind drops. The maple ceases its tapping on the windowpane. Through its branches, I see the first star shining and am reminded of a night of full moon on a Vermont hillside. Two or three elms, not half a century old, yet full-bodied and lavish-leafed, swayed above me. I had no feeling that the trees were watching me. They were too young to be interested in anything but themselves. There was no mystery, no suspense. The night was lucid with moonlight, sweet with mown hay. I looked up at the elms of English ancestry, now become so individualistically New England; their leaves were silvered by the moon, their trunks were half in light and half in shadow, making them look bigger, taller, less earth-bound than in the day. They were youth crowned with the white radiance of agility, virility. They were lightly-clad maidens, fit partners for the wind to dance with.

True, as has been asserted, English trees have "that stuff that England, only England yields"—but American trees have—where are the words? Not coined yet, they may be found in the dictionaries of the future; but they are expressed in a willingness to ride the winds, an abandonment of the past, not only with new leaves but with the new roots and bodies of saplings that face the present.

A closely-built structure of comparisons, fragile as fine Venetian glass, shivered into nothingness beside me.

E. Y.

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The Temple Zoser Built

APPROACHING Sokkara across the edge of the Libyan Desert on a spring morning, the eye sees at first only an ocean of blue above, below a waste of sand of so pale a gold it might well be composed of grains of the precious metal itself. Before one rises the hoary shape of the Step Pyramid, King Zoser's tomb; gray and worn with the centuries, less huge than those of Giza but perhaps the more impressive because of its greater isolation. Now, after thousands of years, it has yielded up its hidden treasures to those who seek to learn more of Egypt's Third Dynasty. More recently still the surrounding temple has been revealed to the light of day; and strange indeed it seems today to see the limestone of bastion and colonnade gleaming as fair and creamy white as though it had been quarried yesterday, chiseled by the loving hand of artisan and mason. Harder still to believe, as one notes the beautiful smoothness of the dressing, that masons and stone carvers of 3000 B. C. used used only flint tools.

In the pulsing, vivid sunlight, the dressed surface of the limestone warms almost to the pale gold of the desert. One comes upon lovely little chapels, like tiny Greek temples, with fluted columns, and high, narrow doorways; they are built of small blocks of stone, closely fitted together, and finely dressed. Most beautiful of all is the colonnade. On either side is a double line of columns which taper slightly to their utmost height. Because they are fluted convexly, they stand up against the brilliant azure of the sky, each column like a cluster of tall creamy golden reeds. At the farther end the colonnade opens out into what appears to be a vast court; and at the entrance to this are curious, rounded bastions, similar to those at the other main doorways. Looking down the length of the colonnade between the reed-like columns, the shadows are violet-blue. It is indeed a royal way, which might well have been trodden by the great kings of Upper and Lower Egypt. The columns have a soaring grace and the rhythmic perspective of the double ranks gives an arresting impression of space and dignity. It may be by reason of the open desert beyond, it may be the nearness of that great brooding pyramid, or the dazzling white and blue and gold of stone and sky and sand; but, if one has walked the length of that majestic colonnade, he will carry the memory of it with him always.

F. M. R.

Courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Pencil Drawing by H. G. E. Degas*

H. G. E. DEGAS (1834-1917) made a practice in his youth of copying old masters. Such a pursuit has generally been common with great artists during their days of growth. Humble before the accomplishment of genius, the eager student explores the intricate methods, simulates the magnificent qualities of line and texture, and reaches understanding through sketching copies. Considering the originality and rebellious character of subsequent works by such painters as Degas, Cézanne, Van Gogh, it is difficult to believe that any one of them could ever have subordinated himself sufficiently to make a copy.

This "Portrait of a Lady" was probably drawn by Degas when he spent some time in Rome. He was in his early twenties and he worked for a while in the manner of the Florentine masters. The original, of which this is a study, is attributed to Pontormo, a late Florentine painter, who had been in the workshop of Andrea del Sarto. It was drawn in red chalk and the original is now in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

Degas's Study was done in pencil. The drawing reveals a great sensitiveness in the tracing of lines which are delicate and tremulous. There is a minimum of shading, just enough to indicate the roundness of the nose and eyeballs and chin.

D. A.

High Tide

Cool among the roots
Of the marsh-grass,
The dark tide wanders alone;
Quietly the slow waters
Are drawn back into the sea,
And the voice of the wanderer
Grows still along the night.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Jewels of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people know the old story of two maidens who let fall from their lips, as they spoke, either toads and scorpions or precious gems. The meaning is clear; and how often as children we longed to be like the maiden with whose gentle words fell beautiful jewels! Later, it may be that because of many cares, or the selfish ease of wealth, some have felt it less important to utter only jewels of thought, while those depressed with sickness, sorrow, and poverty have considered themselves justified in expressing bitterness and making complaints. It is clear that the lips can utter only what is in the heart; and many people, aware of the gloom and dismay their words may cause, long to be gracious and kindly to those they meet, but know not how to make the change. The remedy lies deeper than in mere outward speech. It deals with actual thought.

Today there are multitudes who are learning how to change their thinking through the study of Christian Science, which is indeed the Comforter promised to us by Jesus the Christ. In these days of universal turmoil it is being realized more clearly than ever what Mary Baker Eddy has done for the world as Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Her discovery reveals that as God is Spirit and perfect, His universe, including man, is spiritual and perfect, whatever human ignorance on the subject may suggest to the contrary.

In her writings, Mrs. Eddy confirms the words of the Bible that God alone made all, and that "without him was not any thing made that was made" (John 1:3). In an age of materialism this spiritually-minded woman, with dauntless courage and flawless logic, made known the great fact that as God is good, evil, being the negation or denial of good, cannot be real. Nor are we asked merely to accept what to uninspired thought seems so revolutionary a doctrine. We are asked to prove it true. We learn that this religion is practical, and is being tested and found to be the truth by increasing numbers of earnest students all over the world today. Surely as we realize that Christian Science comforts, heals, regenerates, destroys evil, casts out fear, we see how much cause we have for rejoicing—for uttering only jewels of thought! Small wonder that the questing, sad, and suffering heart may sometimes feel that this revelation is almost too good to be true! For perhaps no fact, when understood, is so consoling to mankind as the fact that good alone is real.

For centuries mortals have feared evil, have believed themselves helplessly enslaved, given over to its dominion. And yet Jesus said of evil, the devil, that it was a lie, having nothing in it of the truth. Surely a lie can never be a reality—a fact. And yet, how real seems the evidence of evil everywhere, though it is false, even as is a distorted view of a beautiful garden seen through a warped and blackened pane of glass! Thinking gloomy, loveless thoughts we cannot hope to know the peace of divine blessedness and love. On page 14 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy declares, "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth."

Spiritual understanding then is needed for us to gain dominion over every carnal belief, as Jesus did. There is nothing to prevent the progress of an earnest student in his desire to reflect Love, to think and to speak in accord with what he knows of Christian Science. Should he find that, when at times days seem full of friction, it seems to him difficult to abide in the peace of Truth, his very dissatisfaction with himself will help him to change his trend of thinking. No mariner, mistaken in his course, would lose time in lament, nor continue willfully in the wrong direction.

God is on the side of right endeavor, and is ever present. Thus, with constant consecration of thought, the effort to bear witness to Truth becomes easier, the lie less apparent and aggressive. We gain a greater poise, a serenity not disturbed by every passing event. So shall we win the freedom our Master bade us win—proving the reliability of his words (John 8:32: "The truth shall make you free." Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 32), "Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material sense to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views."

The world longs for the security and peace that come with right thinking, and we know not what hungry heart we may reach when we think and speak the truth. One evening a man thanked a member of a Christian Science church for the radiant joy her face and words expressed. He said he had come, a stranger, to the church, so filled with despair that he had resolved to end his existence, but the sincerity of her joy had convinced him that here was help for him; and he began the study of Christian Science forthwith.

We who have a glimpse of the freedom from every ill which Christian Science gives may in gratitude pay special heed to our speech, that the seed of truth in our hearts, however small, may bring forth the fruits of the Spirit—love, joy, and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

JOYAS DEL PENSAMIENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CONOCIDA es por mucha gente la historia de las dos doncellas que al hablar dejaban caer de sus labios, o bien sapos y escorpiones o joyas preciosas. El significado es claro; y ¡cuán a menudo, mientras eramos niños, anhelabamos ser como aquella doncella que con sus dulces palabras dejaba caer bellas alhajas! Más tarde tal vez algunos de nosotros, debido a muchos cuidados o la indiferencia egoísta creada por las riquezas, han creído menos importante el expresar sólo alhajas del pensamiento, mientras otros, afligidos con enfermedad, tristeza y pobreza, se han considerado justificados al proferir palabras amargas y lamentaciones. Es evidente que los labios sólo expresan el sentir del corazón, y muchas gentes, precaviendo la melancolía y el desaliento que puedan causar sus palabras, ansian ser indulgentes y tratables con todos los que encuentran, pero no saben cómo cambiarse. El remedio tiene que llegar más profundo que las meras palabras. Hay que cambiar el mismo pensamiento.

Hoy día hay gran número de personas que están aprendiendo a cambiar su manera de pensar por medio del estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, que es en verdad el Consolador que Jesús el Cristo nos prometió. En estos tiempos de agitación mundial, uno se está dando cuenta más claramente que nunca de lo que Mary Baker Eddy ha hecho por el mundo como Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. Su descubrimiento revela que como Dios es Espíritu y perfecto, Su universo, incluyendo al hombre, es espiritual y perfecto, por mucho que la ignorancia humana pueda sugerir de lo contrario.

En sus escritos, Mary Baker Eddy confirma las palabras de la Biblia que Dios solo creó todo, y que "sin él ni una sola cosa de lo que ha sido hecho fué hecha" (San Juan 1:3). En una edad de materialismo, esta mujer espiritualizada, con valor intrépido y lógica intachable, hizo saber la gran verdad de que como Dios es bueno, el mal, siendo la negación del bien, no puede ser real. No estamos llamados simplemente a aceptar esto, que tal vez parezca una doctrina revolucionaria a los de pensamiento sin inspiración. Se nos pide probar nuestro entendimiento de ello por la demostración. Aprendemos que esta religión es práctica, que se ha puesto a prueba y hallado ser la Verdad por muchos y sinceros discípulos en el mundo entero, cuyo número va creciendo de continuo. Seguramente, a medida que nos damos cuento de que la Ciencia Cristiana consuela, sana, regenera, destruye el mal, calma el miedo, vemos cuánta razón tenemos para regocijarnos—¡para proferir solamente joyas del pensamiento! ¡No es de extrañar que el corazón dudoso, triste y apenado tema a veces que esta revelación es casi demasiado buena para ser verdad! Porque tal vez ningún asunto, cuando se comprende, es tan consolador a la humanidad como el hecho que solamente lo bueno es real.

Durante siglos el género humano a temido al mal, se ha creído irremediablemente esclavizado, abandonado a su dominio. Y, sin embargo, Jesús dijo del mal, el demonio, que era una mentira, con nada de verdad en si mismo. Verdaderamente una mentira nunca puede ser una realidad—un hecho. No obstante ¡qué real parece en todas partes la evidencia del mal, aunque es falso, igual como es desviada la perspectiva de un hermoso jardín visto a través de un cristal alabeado y ennegrecido! Al tener en la mente pensamientos melancólicos y huraños, no podemos sentir la paz de la felicidad y el amor divinos. En la página 14 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy declara: "Enteramente separada de la creencia y el sueño de una existencia material, es la Vida divina, revelando el entendimiento espiritual y el conocimiento del dominio que el hombre tiene sobre toda la tierra."

Por tanto necesitamos entendimiento espiritual para ganar dominio sobre toda sugestión carnal, como lo hizo Jesús. No hay nada que pueda detener el progreso de un discípulo sincero en su deseo de reflejar Amor, de pensar y hablar en armonía con lo que sabe de la Ciencia Cristiana. Si hallaría a veces, cuando los días parecen llenos de conflictos, que es dificultoso continuar en la paz de la Verdad, este descontento mismo le ayudará a cambiar el curso de su pensamiento. Ningún marinero, equivocado en su rumbo, perdería el tiempo en lamentarse, ni continuaría obstinadamente por el rumbo errado.

Dios atiende al propósito justo y está siempre presente. De este modo, con perseverante consagración del pensamiento, nuestro esfuerzo de servir de testigos para la Verdad se hace más fácil y la mentira menos evidente y ofensiva. Ganamos un equilibrio más firme, una serenidad que no se perturba con cualquier acontecimiento eventual. Así lograremos la libertad que nuestro Maestro nos mandó conquistar—probando la verdad de sus palabras (San Juan 8:32): "La verdad os hará libres." Mary Baker Eddy escribe (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, p. 32): "Jesús oró, se apartó de la evidencia de los sentidos materiales para fortalecerse el corazón con perspectivas más luminosas, con vistas espirituales."

El mundo anhela la confianza y la paz que produce un pensamiento justo, y no sabemos a qué corazón hambriento podemos alcanzar cuando pensamos y hablamos la Verdad. Una noche, un hombre dió las gracias a un miembro de una iglesia de la Ciencia Cristiana por la alegría tan radiante que expresaban su cara y sus palabras. Dijo que había venido, un extraño, a la iglesia, tan lleno de desesperación que había resuelto poner fin a su existencia, pero que la sinceridad de su alegría le convenció de que había remedio para él, y que empezó inmediatamente el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Los que vislumbramos el libramiento de todo mal, que la Ciencia Cristiana nos ofrece, debíamos en gratitud prestar atención especial a nuestra manera de hablar, para que la semilla de la Verdad en nuestros corazones, por pequeña que sea, produzca los frutos del Espíritu—"amor, gozo, paz".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Mush! Mush On!"

IN THE starlit, bitter cold of a north country morning the three packed their sledge and harnessed their dogs. The rawhide was stubborn with the frost, the dogs uneasy. . . .

Over the supplies and blankets was drawn the skin envelope laced to the sledge. The last reluctant knot was tied. Billy, the leader of the four dogs, casting an intelligent eye at his masters, knew that all was ready, and so arose from his haunches. Dick twisted his feet skillfully into the loops of his snow-shoes. Sam, already equipped, seized the heavy dog-whip. The girl took charge of the gee-pole with which the sledge would be guided.

"Mush! Mush on!" shouted Sam.

The four dogs leaned into their collars. The sledge creaked free of its frost anchorage and moved.

First it became necessary to drop from the elevation to the river-bed. Dick and May-may-gwán clung desperately. Sam exercised his utmost skill and agility to keep the dogs straight. The toboggan hovered an instant over the edge of the bank, then plunged, coasting down. Men hung back, dogs ran to keep ahead. A smother of light snow settled to show, in the dim starlight, the furrow of descent. And on the broad, white surface of the river were eight spots of black which represented the followers of the Long Trail.

Dick shook himself and stepped ahead of the dogs.

"Mush! Mush on!" commanded Sam again.

Dick ran on steadily in the soft snow, swinging his entire weight now on one foot, now on the other, passing the snow-shoes with the peculiar stiff swing of the ankle, throwing his heel strongly downward at each step in order to take advantage of the long snow-shoe tails' elasticity. At each step he sank deep into the feathery snow. The runner was forced to lift the toe of the shoe sharply, and the snow swirled past his ankles like foam. Behind him, in the trail thus broken and packed for them, trotted the dogs, their noses low, their jaws hanging. Sam drove with two long-lashed whips; and May-may-gwán, clinging to the gee-pole, guided the sledge.

In the absolute and dead stillness of a winter morning before the dawn the little train went like ghosts in a mist of starlight. The strange glimmering that seems at such an hour to disengage from the snow itself served merely to establish the separate bulks of that which moved across it. The bending figure of the man breaking trail, his head low, his body moving in its swing with the regularity of a pendulum; the four wolf-like dogs, also bending to what was not a great labour, the line of their open jaws and lolling tongues cut out against the snow; another human figure; the low, dark mass of the sledge; and again the bending figure at the rear,—all these contrasted in their half-blurred uncertainty of outline and the suggested motion of their attitude with the straight, clear silhouette of the spruce-trees against the sky.—From "The Silent Places," by STEWART EDWARD WHITE. (New York: Doubleday.)

February Thaw

Spring comes not with a scented bough,
A soft wind, a green shoot;
Spring comes earlier, spring is now
On the damp air, in the brown root.

A thin edge of noon sun
Touches ice with a cracking sound
And splits the cold. Now is begun
The work of clearing, breaking ground.

In hollows under the rotted leaves
The earth crumbles, the mosses show
Greener. A thread of water weaves
Out of a raveling patch of snow.

With bloom for a garland, the spring will be
Loudly welcomed, greatly prized—
Now she is working secretly
In the frosty earth, unrecognized.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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Jews and Arabs In Palestine Tilt Over New Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—Jews and Arabs, and Britishers, too, are tilting at the British Government about the proposals recently announced to establish a Legislative Council for Palestine.

The project which follows somewhat similar lines to one which Jews and Arabs turned down 14 years ago is an attempt to implement the promise in the Treaty of Versailles that Palestine is one of those communities which can provisionally be recognized as independent. It provides for a Legislative Council of 28 members of whom 12 are to be elected and 16 nominated by the mandatory power, Great Britain.

The number of seats allotted to the Arab, Jewish and Christian inhabitants is roughly on a proportional representation basis. Thus there are to be nine elected Arab members including one Christian and eight Moslems and five nominated Arabs—three Moslems and two Christians. The Jews are to have three elected members and four nominated. The remainder of the 28 are to be made up of five nominated British officials and two nominated representatives of the commercial community in Palestine—race and religion unspecified.

Franchise

Any resident of over two years' standing will be allowed to vote for the first Council, but for subsequent Councils only those who have acquired Palestinian citizenship will be eligible. The Councils are to be elected for five years, and if any community boycotts the elections, the High Commissioner may nominate whom he pleases to fill the vacancies.

In addition to the 28 ordinary members, the Councils are to have a President who is to be a British citizen from outside Palestine.

Although a good many of the powers at present vested in the Mandatory are to be transferred to the new Councils, certain subjects—somewhat on the analogy of India—are still to be "reserved." Thus the High Commissioner is to have the right to veto any law and even to promulgate orders having the effect of law against the Council's opposition.

"Labor Schedules"

The High Commissioner will also retain the right to decide how many Jews may be admitted to the country under the so-called "Labor Schedules." The Council will be entitled to move a vote criticizing the schedule, but such a vote will only have moral effect.

While the Jews have unanimously condemned the proposed Council, opinion is to some extent divided among the Arabs. The Jews declare that the plan puts them in a position of permanent inferiority in the land where Great Britain during the war promised to establish a Jewish Home. They point out that the hundreds of thousands of Jews who are being driven out of Germany will have nowhere to go if they are excluded from Palestine.

To which the British reply that there is only a limited amount of land available in Palestine and that in the interests of the local inhabitants mass immigration of Jews into the country must be prohibited. The Arabs are divided.

Rathvon to Speak Over Air on Feb. 9

WILLIAM A. RATHVON, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, will speak Sunday, Feb. 9, on "A Boy's Impression of Lincoln by One Who Heard Him Deliver His Gettysburg Address," at 6:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station W1XAL, Boston.

W1XAL will transmit Mr. Rathvon's talk on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 40 meters.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ruminations

BOSTON, they say, is not a place but a state of mind. New York, certainly, is equally unreal. It is well known, for example, that there are no New Yorkers. There are only a great many persons from other parts of the United States who have come to the market. That is why theatrical performances in New York, after the first week, may be as slipshod as in any other province. The audiences are from out of town. They demand no more on Broadway than they would at home. Presently the actors find that they can walk through their parts and still get the laughs. So why work?

There are of course honorable exceptions. Certain directors and certain stars will not permit corners to be cut. Helen Hayes's "Victoria Regina" has not been let down. "Dead End" is still acted with conviction. In lighter vein, "First Lady" maintains its pace.

Naturally, the third or fourth performance of a program under Toscanini will be of the same standard as those that have preceded it. And yet it is interesting to observe that Toscanini can make an error of artistic judgment. He opened the program of his second week in the current Philharmonic season with Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2, in F. The solo instruments demanded are a violin, a flute, an oboe and a trumpet. Mr. Toscanini substituted an E flat clarinet for the trumpet, for the reported reason that the part was virtually "impossible" for a modern trumpet. But we have heard it played, and played with the greatest precision and even expression, by Mr. Mager, the first trumpet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. And the use of the E flat clarinet destroyed the instrumental balance and color scheme and gave a totally wrong idea of the composition.

Since it is impossible to imagine Mr. Toscanini permitting anything less than the best as he sees it, it is necessary to conclude that his judgment, like that of other mortals, is better in respect of some things than of others, and that perhaps he himself is not always at his best. At the matinée of Feb. 2, in Carnegie Hall, he did not achieve, either, the finest performance imaginable of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony. The opening Adagio sagged badly and the rest of the work suffered from that literalness which sometimes invests this conductor's Beethoven and Brahms.

In Boston, Dimitri Mitropoulos has completed his two weeks as guest leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This listener did not hear his second program. By report, it was better performed than his first. He has departed amid applause.

On the afternoon of Feb. 4, Dr. Koussevitzky resumed the baton for the third of the Tuesday series. This time it was a Russian program: Prokofieff's Classical Symphony; the concert version of the third act of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Night on Mount Triglav," and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, all familiar in the Koussevitzkyan readings and the Bostonian performance. What a delight is this little symphony of Prokofieff's. It grows more charming with each hearing. The performance could hardly be improved. Every accent, every phrasing, every nuance is just right. L. A. S.

Nancy Loring

MAKING her Boston debut in Jordan Hall last night, Nancy Loring, contralto, assisted by Margaret Dunn, pianist, offered a program which comprised Schubert Lieder, a group of her own songs, some folk songs from Russia, Germany, Sweden and England and, to close, a quartet of songs by Brahms. Miss Dunn played a group of pieces from "The Children's Corner" by Debussy, and other items.

Miss Loring possesses a voice of naturally pleasant quality, but there is little that one may say in commendation of the manner in which she uses it. Although there is a certain resonance discernible in her lower tones, it is not carried over to the top notes, which are devoid of vibration of any sort. If Miss Loring could find it possible to open her throat, her tone would be vastly improved along with her diction, which at present is cloudy. If Miss Loring would accomplish that for which she is evidently striving, she must speedily put herself in the hands of someone who can give her the assistance which she so obviously needs.

Miss Dunn's pianoforte accompaniments for the singer were acceptably performed from memory, but her solo performances left something to be desired, especially the Debussy, which was given an oversentimental "interpretation" quite out of keeping with the inherent qualities of these delightful trifles. Nor did they gain in musical value through being performed with the lid of the piano closed. An audience of fair size gave generous applause to each artist. G. M. S.

Grecos and a Titian

FOR a time it was a fad to ignore painting of the high and late Renaissance. In recent decades many new centers of culture have been brought to light, the emphasis has shifted to primitives, to the Romanesque, and to the Far East; so that, as a result, the spotlight has been thrown everywhere except upon Italy and ancient Greece. But favoritism and fads disappear in the arts, as they do in the world at large. Of recent years the era of the baroque has held attention, and writers have gone to great length to prove that the baroque was not a period of decline. Throughout the changes of focus, El Greco, the Spaniard (by adoption), continues to grip the imagination of scholars and lovers of art. His mannerisms do not pall, his oddities continue to bewilder. We in Boston and Cambridge have been fortunate in having a few canvases by this master. Many of us are well pleased with the latest benefaction upon the Fogg Art Museum, a "Visitation."

It may not be the finest work of El Greco, but it exemplifies the extremes of his method and reveals to what lengths he could go to achieve an effect. In this "Visitation," El Greco all but abandons color, ignores textures, annihilates form in order to promote as vehement an effect as possible. He strains to convey an idea, a feeling and, in visualizing it, he invests it with as little solid substance as possible. He reduces figures to a shimmer of blue, zigzagged with sharp, cold light, which seems like white moonlight reflected on the waters of mid-ocean. The heads appear no more than a vapor, vanishing in the eerie atmosphere; extravagant emphasis is laid on the angular paths of light which dominate the scene. El Greco wanders far indeed from classic restraint, from naturalism, from any conformance to rule or semblance. He paints freely, indulges his fancy and attains a depiction which is not intended to gratify the eye, but which is aimed directly at the emotions. Such is the expressionistic style. Many moderns have felt an affinity with him.

A Titian, "Adoration of the Magi," lent also, is beautiful in composition and detail. After the El Grecos, it looks sound, normal. The attention to surface and textural articulation, and to minute differences, results in a well-built composition which holds in space, is fluent, and agreeable. The rhythms are not pounded out, the emotional appeal is not flung at us violently.

How interesting it is to know that El Greco's early training was in the Venetian School, of which Titian was master. El Greco had begun to paint in the Italian manner, but time and development of a personal style carried him far astray. D. A.

Borah Enters Name In Ohio Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

J. Brown, announced that his candidate also would enter the primaries. There are almost two months during which other candidates can file in the same state. These announcements strike at the "favorite-son" movement in Ohio—a political dodge which accomplishes the same thing as an uninstructed delegation, and opens the way to vote-swapping and wire-pulling at the national convention. As Senator Borah points out, it deprives voters of a state of the opportunity to indicate a real preference.

Senator Borah has taken tentative steps toward his present declaration. In December, he permitted a group of Wisconsin Republican insurgents to enter his name in that state primary; he has dealt with informal Borah committees toward the same end in other states, including New York and Illinois; he has declined to jump into Pennsylvania, on the ground that it would cost too much.

Early Primaries

New Hampshire holds a primary on March 10, and North Dakota on March 17. In neither case has Senator Borah declared. Colonel Knox is almost a favorite son in New Hampshire, his former residence. Senator Gerald P. Nye is favorite son in North Dakota, but the real choice is expected to be Senator Borah's for the asking. Wisconsin, where he is entered, votes on April 7, as does New York. Ohio's poll is not until May 12.

In any case, by the time the Republican national convention meets, a clear indication of Republican sentiment on the Old Guard versus Progressive issue will have been given; Senator Borah will either have his ammunition or not. And, in the face of rumors that his campaign is really for re-election to the Senate from Idaho, the Senator has shown that his aims are national—whether as a candidate or as an influence remains to be seen.

Dances Tonight

Martha Graham
Appearing at the Repertory Theater

G. O. P. Radio Skit Assails New Deal Budget Pledge

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Republican National Committee last night criticized, through a dramatized radio sketch, the asserted failure of the Democratic Administration to carry out its campaign promise of a balanced budget.

The program, broadcast via telephone over station WGN, Chicago, was the fourth weekly presentation of "Liberty at the Cross Roads."

President Roosevelt was quoted as saying in a campaign speech that he would reduce the cost of government by 25 per cent. The program went on to cite the creation of at least 50 new government bureaus, employing more than 15,000 persons, under his administration.

Lexington, Va., to Save Historic Wooden Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The ancient wooden bridge at Lexington, Va., is to be preserved. The local branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has definitely pledged itself to this undertaking.

For 65 years the bridge has spanned Maury River at East Lexington, and for over a century a similar wooden bridge has carried stages, wagons, armies and motor vehicles across the north fork of the James at this point.

The first bridge was built in 1810 by Col. John Jordan. This bridge was burned by General McCausland, commanding the retreating Confederate forces in 1864. The next bridge gave way under the weight of a wagon loaded with steel and about half the structure fell into the river. A pontoon bridge, then built, was swept away by the great flood of 1870.

In August, 1869, the county court appropriated $5000 to build a new bridge. This is the bridge now standing.

Pay Earned for Relief Clothes In New York WPA Sewing Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 — A sewing shop in which the paid workers are needy women and the garments made are given to persons on "home relief" is in operation here under the Works Progress Administration. The shop is at 35 West Third Street and gives employment to 266 women.

The women work in two shifts daily and at present are stitching men's working clothes on sewing machines equipped with safety devices. By the end of February, another and larger unit offering the same type of employment will be opened in the Siegel-Cooper Building at No. 45 West Eighteenth Street, it was announced. It will employ 2400 persons.

Dressing Up for Job

The twofold purpose of the undertaking was explained to representatives of the press by Howard W. Moore, manager of the Works Progress Administration manufacturing unit.

"People on home relief have never had a 'clothing' allowance," he said. "Those who are now working in the sewing unit have been taken off relief by the Works Progress Administration, and have been given purchasing power. The other side of the picture is that in giving the clothes to the unemployed, the Administration increases their chances of going into industry and getting jobs, since they will present a better appearance."

$5,000,000 in Wages

Mr. Moore said that an appropriation of about $5,000,000 would be spent on the wages of the workers in these units over a period of about 10 months. For the women workers, they range from $60.50 to $71.50 a month on the basis of a 30-hour week. Additional units are planned for the Navy Base in Brooklyn the Grand Street section in Manhattan, Kings County Hospital and one on Staten Island.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant federal Works Progress Administrator, who is in charge of women's activities, noted that the opening of the unit was in line with Harry L. Hopkins's view that there should be "equal opportunity for employable women." She characterized the unskilled woman as "one of our greatest problems."

Where Training Counts

"Approximately 80 per cent of the unskilled women are untrained," she said. "My experience in this work for over two years makes me feel we cannot stress too much the value and importance of training. Since there has been such a decided upturn in business, we have been receiving letters showing that many women who have improved their skill or learned new skills on our projects have recently got jobs. I have in my office a thick file of material labeled 're-employment as the result of training.'

"Over 12,000,000 garments have ben made in our 6000 women's sewing rooms throughout the nation. All of these have been distributed among unemployables on home relief rolls. The sewing rooms have given employment to 180,000 persons."

New Defense Bloc Gives League Teeth

(Continued from Page 1)

blessing in advance, there is reason to believe that British opinion is somewhat skeptical of the advantages of a too rigid application of Article XVI.

Preventive Mobilization Planned as Bigger Stick To Stop War Aggressor

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—France and Great Britain hope to give League members a "bigger stick," lest Adolf Hitler profit in Europe as Benito Mussolini is trying to do in Africa, semiofficial sources said last night.

France and Britain were reported as anxious for the League to authorize "preventive mobilization" to put teeth in the League's efforts at war prevention.

Thus, it was explained, a member might mobilize to meet a threat without the act being construed as provocative. France, for instance, could concentrate troops on the border if she foresaw a German attack.

Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin, informed sources said, is seeking to build up a united front in eastern and southeastern Europe against Germany, particularly to prevent Berlin from extending its influence into Austria.

Counterfeiters' Den Raided

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—In a secret basement in Greenwich Village, authorities seized nine men and $2197 of faked Federal Reserve banknotes they said were made from plates used by Robert Miller, alias "Count" Victor Lustig, notorious counterfeiter now in prison. Detectives learned three months ago that counterfeit money still was appearing throughout the city, despite Miller's confinement. One of the government agents, posing as a petty crook, said that he bought $300 worth for $50, and trailed the salesman to the village barber shop basement.

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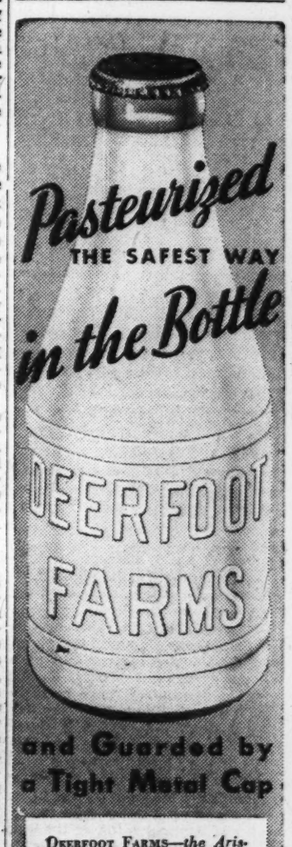

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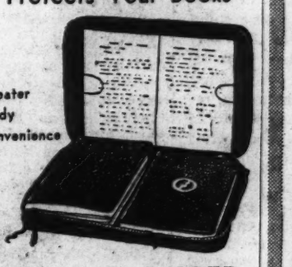

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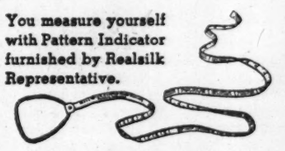

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Closing Stocks
Page 14

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Port of Boston Stands at Threshold of New Maritime Era

Boston News Today:

Another Communist Denied Hearing at State House
Rep. Johnson Charges Curley Job Blacklist
City Falls Beneath Mock Air Attack
Green Blamed for Polymet Losses
Billboard 'Joker' Disclosed by Gage

Wide World

Air Attack—Army Bombers Converge Over Boston in War Maneuvers

Port Boom?

N. E. Interests Seek To Start Line to Europe

Boston's waterfront today buzzed with conversation. Confirmation had come from Washington that two groups were ready to compete for a new ship operations setup, passenger and freight service, New England-owned and operated, between Boston, Portland and Providence and European ports.

Boston long has been an orphan port as far as Boston-owned transatlantic service was concerned. Without home interest much business naturally has gone to New York, Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports. Port authorities long have forecast renewed prosperity if Boston interests would operate ships to Europe, making the port of Boston fully utilize its particularly fine natural harbor facilities.

Today the majority of New Englanders going to Europe take a train to New York and sail from there. Yet Boston is a day's sail nearer Europe. Add to this day saved the train fare and hotel and food costs in New York and the total saving of a Boston departure is apparent.

A few weeks ago news came out of the first group seeking to operate from Boston. This brought forth much enthusiasm. Today's news of a second group made it appear as though Boston was starting out on a shipping boom.

Communism:

Senator Burke Again Halts Proposed Speaker

Whether he wants it or not, Senator Thomas B. Burke of Boston is gaining a reputation as the Comonwealth's foremost "red" baiter. He again refused to recognize a Communist at a hearing of the legislative committee on constitutional law today.

The committee was debating advisability of memorializing Congress to protest antireligious and antisocial activities of the National Socialist Government in Germany.

Mark Lieberman, identifying himself as a spokesman for the Communist Party, requested the floor. A handful of spectators in room 431 muttered, "Throw him out."

"Do you," Senator Burke demanded in oratorial manner, "believe in the overthrow of the United States Government by force?"

Mild appearing, Mr. Lieberman was apparently at a loss for a ready answer. He fumbled for qualifying words, and as he started to make a statement, Senator Burke snapped: "I want a yes or no answer."

He got it. "If the majority want it and force is the only way, yes," flung Lieberman.

Senator Burke then denied him the floor and Lieberman left, flinging back over his shoulder some remark about "force in 1776."

On Jan. 8 Senator Burke had Philip Frankveld, a Communist, ejected from a hearing of the same committee which was then considering the soldiers' bonus.

Blacklist:

Declared Kept for Bond Issue Opponents

Legislators who did not vote for Governor Curley's $13,000,000 bond issue last year were "blacklisted," according to charges made at a State House hearing today. Discussing his bill to reduce the membership of the House of Representatives from 240 to 120, before the committee on constitutional law, Representative Adolph Johnson declared that although he had never seen a blacklist, he had been told at the Governor's employment office that he would have no jobs because he did not vote for the bond issue.

"I was told that another representative from Brockton would get all the favors because he voted for everything the Governor wanted," continued Representative Johnson. He declared that his bill would save the State $600,000 a year.

Representative Clarence N. Durant also appeared before the committee to tell about his bill to abolish the Senate and establish a unicameral legislation, which, he claimed, would save the Commonwealth $1,500,000 a year.

The present system of an annual Legislature composed of two houses is "too antiquated," said Representative Durant. It is based on the old English system and affords too much opportunity for "passing the buck" between the House and Senate. He stated that similar measures had been filed in 14 other state legislatures this year and that Nebraska would hold its first unicameral session in 1937.

Representative Durant further added that this would lead to a higher type of man running for state offices since the salaries paid legislators would be higher.

Both men were sharply cross-examined by the committee, who were apparently unfavorable to this type of legislation, although no one appeared at the hearing to oppose either piece of legislation.

Air Attack:

Boston Bumped By Bombless Bombardment

If you could peek into the metal desk welded into the cobin of the big flying headquarters plane of Major General Frank M. Andrews, commanding officer of the United States Army air force, in the hangar at Concord, N. H., tonight you would see a map. If you were clever at deciphering army air hieroglyphs you would see that Boston this evening is in ruins. At least on that piece of paper it is in ruins, for the attack on Boston was deemed successful.

Swooping down just after noon today from Concord, by way of Mitchel Field, Long Island, a fleet of low-flying light attack planes showered imaginary bombs on Boston. This was followed by theoretical machine gun fire into the streets.

By this time a flight of 20 pursuit planes from Mitchell Field arrived for defense. They dove on the attack ships and drove them out of view.

Then, up so high they could scarcely be seen, came another squadron of planes—10 blue-and-yellow Martin Bombers, each carrying a full cargo of mythical "ash-can" bombs. These were presumed to be capable of destroying electric power and telephonic headquarters and principal buildings, leaving the city in shambles.

Recalling that failure of a single substation in New York last month tied up half the city for several hours, interest today focused on what centers might have been bombed by the army planes. Vulnerable points in the Boston Edison system were said by Edison officials today to be the L Street station in South Boston and the Edgar station in Weymouth. If these two stations were put out of commission, the whole of Boston and its suburbs would be without power and light.

At Millbury, near Hopkinton, Mass., and at the Burlington-Billerica line are the two interconnecting points at which the Edison Company receives power during peak periods of consumption. If these were disrupted, Metropolitan Boston would entirely lack power.

The ships left Concord at 11:20 this morning and were back on the field at 1:30. The day was fine for flying with unlimited ceiling.

.. (Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews explains the winter maneuvers: Page 11.)

Billboards:

'Joker' in Law Gives Local Officials Authority

A hidden "joker" in the state billboard law was brought to light in Boston today by Horace B. Gale, chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards. This new aspect of billboard control lies in the little publicized fact that cities and towns are given the right to regulate their billboards and to enforce their rules with their own police.

This means, in the opinion of Mr. Gale, that even if the present state administration fails to enforce the billboard law to its ultimate limit that cities and towns still have powers in reserve which can do much to protect scenery.

Mr. Gale expressed the belief today that billboard interests yesterday withdrew their legal attack, which had reached the United States Supreme Court, because they were convinced Governor Curley would protect their interests. He said the Curley administration is sympathetic to billboard companies.

For that reason, he viewed the city and town powers as being something in the nature of a saving protection to current antibillboard activity.

Ice:

New Formations Call for Fresh Attacks

The coast guard reported a lane open through the ice in Cape Cod Canal, but shipping was advised against using it because a light northwest wind was packing loose ice at the Buzzards Bay entrance to the canal. The New York boat and other large vessels continued to make the 70-mile water detour around the Cape today.

Highways out of Boston were reasonably well sanded by noon today.

Polymet:

Defense Witness Pins Concern's Troubles on Greene

Nat C. Greene, president of the Polymet Manufacturing Company from 1929 to August, 1934, continued to be the object of the defense's attack in Federal District Court as Defense Attorney Francis J. Carney placed James H. Herrick, now president of Polymet, on the witness stand. William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others are being tried for alleged participation in the $640,000 Polymet stock fraud in Federal District Court, before Judge Elisha H. Brewster and a jury.

Mr. Herrick, a stocky, high strung little man, became treasurer of Polymet in 1933. He declared that Polymet operated "all over the world" and that it had agents in every country, including Australia, China, and South America. But that was before Mr. Greene became president.

Testified Mr. Herrick:

"We had considerable trouble due to the management of Nat C. Greene. He sold articles below cost and gave orders to put poor quality materials into the condensers (the Polymet Company manufactured electrical and radio equipment). Sometimes 90 per cent of our products were returned. Greene reported to Mr. Gaines erroneously. There were losses considerably more than he reported. He juggled figures around to suit his own taste."

The witness said that he personally had gone to Jarvis and Gaines and tried to explain the seriousness of the situation, but that those gentlemen would not listen to him. After testifying that between March 31, 1933, and March 31, 1935, the company lost $105,000, solemn-faced Mr. Herrick declared, "I told Jarvis and Gaines we could not exist that way."

He then told how Greene, in attempting to get an order for condensers in Chicago, quoted prices so low that the company could not manufacture the condenser. After an exchange of telegrams, "Greene came back and told the Polymet engineers to leave out some of the component parts," tastified Mr. Herrick. "Things went on that way until they lost all their South American business," he added.

Court was delayed eight minutes this afternoon by the tardiness of Morris Shuman, who has pleaded guilty in the case. Mr. Shuman explained that he had been delayed by the elevators, which caused some amusement in the courtroom, since the Federal Building is probably one of the worst equipped buildings in Boston in this respect.

New Hampshire Theaters Given Lottery Rights

Bank Nights Ruled Legal by State High Court—Ends Controversy

Wins on Technicality

Court Also Upholds Barring Married School Teachers—One Chance Left

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—The New Hampshire Supreme Court settled two highly controversial issues yesterday: that so-called "bank nights" at theaters are legal and that the barring of married women from teaching in the public schools is not a violation of constitutional rights.

The "bank night" ruling was more or less expected since the state law requiring that to be illegal a lottery must fulfill three specific requirements—the giving of a prize, taking of a chance on the part of those participating, and "consideration" or, in other words, the payment of something to the promoter by the participant.

But since John B. Ames, proprietor of a Littleton theater whose $25 lotteries were made the test case, charged nothing of those taking chances, he fulfilled only the first two stipulations.

How the Scheme Works

Mr. Ames, like many another theater proprietor who conducts "bank nights," deposits $25 in a local bank. Patrons sign their names on a register in the theater lobby opposite a number a duplicate of which appears on a ticket retained by the management. On Monday nights these tickets are shuffled on the stage and one is drawn. The winner's name is read. If he appears in five minutes, he collects the $25.

Since this is a case of "free participation," the court found that Mr. Ames offended on only two of the three points. Regarding the defendant's claim that the prize was a donation on his part and therefore not a violation of the law, however, the supreme bench noted that the scheme was for the purpose of drumming up trade and therefore, "it falls near the border line between lotteries and gifts to recipients who are chosen by chance."

Where It Becomes Legal

But the fact remains that no one is asked to buy a ticket to take a chance on Mr. Ames' prize and so "bank nights" of this kind are legal in New Hampshire.

In arriving at its decision, the court followed similar findings in Colorado, Alabama and New York. In Massachusetts, however, this type of audience "come-on" is illegal.

The second ruling was in answer to a petition brought by eight married teachers in Strafford County asking the court to set aside the Rochester school board's ruling that no married woman should be nominated or elected to any teaching position in that city and that a teacher's marriage should automatically terminate her contract.

Although the judges ruled against the married "schoolmarms," they pointed out that the Rochester regulation was void unless approved by the State Board of Education or adopted under the authority of the Legislature.

Must Be Approved

So far, according to James N. Pringle, State Commissioner of Education, the Rochester school board has sought no such approval.

Having settled that point, the court considered whether the ban, if one approved, might not be held void as arbitrary and unreasonable.

Here again, it shook its collective head at the married teachers, admitting that, although it would be improper "to dismiss a teacher in order to make room for another thought to be more in need of employment . . . that if a law is valid when its maker is actuated by right motives, it is equally so when he is not."

Had No Legal Choice

The only hope of the eight married women teachers today was the loophole that, although the court had decided the Rochester ruling did not violate constitutional rights, neither the State Board of Education nor the Legislature have as yet passed on the ruling itself.

That the legislators might be governed by their hearts where the Supreme Court judges were perforce ruled by their heads is practically the sole hope left to the eight Rochester women if they intend to invoke every possibility of their cause.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity — Fair and colder, with lowest temperature 12 to 15 degrees tonight; Thursday fair; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

New England States — Fair and slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh to strong west winds; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	25	Minneapolis	-22	-22
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	-14	-14	New York	22	22
Denver	8	2	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	-6	-6	Philadelphia	26	26
Jacksonville	46	46	St. Louis	-2	-2
Kansas City	-4	-6	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	26	26
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 5.
B—Minimum, Feb. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:12 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 10:23 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:31 p. m.

Boston Boasts $41,162,885 In 178 City Trusts

Funds Used to Provide Everything From Papers to Wading Pools

Education Benefits

Planetarium Plan Turns the Spotlight on Civic Philanthropy

Will or will not Boston see how the stars work?

This question still agitates those interested in how the George Robert White Fund trustees will spend the money now accumulated in that noted fund. The pros and cons as to whether the money should be used to build a planetarium are still being hotly debated in the Boston City Council and among the trustees themselves.

Discussion of this question focuses public attention at this time on the trust fund set-up in Boston, where it is far more extensive than in other cities.

Funds Trace History

Trust funds particularly are a New England institution and Boston's history may be read in its trust funds. Since the presentation of its first one at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the changing complexion of the city's life has been mirrored in these gifts to the city. The stipulations for the use of the money reflect, more clearly than history books could ever hope to do, the interests of the city's former inhabitants and the needs of the times they sought to meet.

Giving tangible evidence of their affection for their city, Boston's citizens have established 178 trust funds, which amounted to $41,162,885 at the end of 1934. Not all of this, it is true, has come as voluntary contributions from disinterested citizens, for nearly $25,000,000 has been put in by municipal workers for annuity and pension funds.

Religious tolerance and the shifting of Boston's religious composition are the most striking sidelights offered by a study of the trust funds. For instance the narrow religious restrictions placed upon the use of the money during the eighteenth century gradually disappeared during the nineteenth century and now few religious restrictions are imposed.

No Religious Barriers

Up until about the third quarter of the last century it was frequently stipulated, especially when the trust funds were to be used to relieve suffering or to aid education, that the money be given to "worthy Protestants." Now, however, it is rare that religion enters in to the awards, and Roman Catholics and Protestants are treated alike.

A word, which occurred consistently in trusts of a hundred or more years ago, but which is almost never included now, is "pious." Its exclusion is probably not due to any decline in respect for piety, but rather to the realization that the outwardly apparent piety, is not always the most sincere.

Change in Aims

The earlier bequests tended to provide for material comforts and for religious advancement. Now, however, the great preponderance emphasizes culture and education, with much attention being given to the beautification of the city. Boston's educational eminence among the cities of America is more easily understood in the light of the large number of funds which have always existed to provide education for worthy students.

Benjamin Franklin's will provided £100 sterling for awarding medals to the pupils of the free school of Boston. It is now used to provide medals for students in the Public Latin, English High, Mechanics Arts High School and the High School of Commerce. From 20 to 25 medals are distributed annually among these four schools.

Funds for Common

Boston Common is assured of preservation through the largest of all the city's funds, excepting those of the Retirement System. The George F. Parkman Fund, established in 1887 and totaling more than $5,000,000 is devoted to this purpose. This fund may also be used for the upkeep of the city's other parks already in existence.

Newspaper Fund

The readers in the Boston Public Library, who enjoy the large selection of newspapers from all over the world, have William C. Todd to thank for this privilege. He left a trust fund to bear an income of at least $2000 annually to be expended for papers from this and other lands.

Perhaps the best known among Boston's trust funds is the George Robert White fund, as it has been much drawn upon lately, especially during the administration of James M. Curley. Totaling more than $1,250,000 the fund may be used to provide beautiful and utilitarian public possessions, which would not be built in the ordinary course of city construction.

Planetarium Issue

It has thus been used to provide Boston with much of the improved Charles River Basin, the North End Prado, wading pools and health units. Latest discussion has been, of course, the question of using present accumulated funds to build a planetarium, modeled along the lines of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, the Hayden in New York, and the Fels in Philadelphia.

The principals of most of the city's funds are invested in City of Boston bonds, although some millions of dollars are in the bonds of other cities and leading companies,

Bankers Delayed Economic Crash, Dr. Brüning Holds

If bankers had not poured money into Germany during the years 1926 to 1929, the world crash would have come sooner than it did, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former German Chancellor, told an audience at the Lowell Institute, last night.

He pointed out that an unforeseen factor during the period was that an excess of capital had begun to accumulate in England and in the United States. For various reasons, Germany was the only important country in which capital could be successfully invested.

World Crisis Delayed

Bankers have since been blamed for their action, Dr. Brüning commented. But what would have happened if the money had not been loaned? The reparations crisis would not have been delayed until 1929. Bankers foresaw what the collapse of Germany would mean to the world and attempted to forestall it. Dr. Brüning would have preferred the crisis to have come earlier, since then its consequences would not have been so devastating.

In his third lecture, which dealt with the period immediately preceding his own term of office as chancellor, the speaker commented upon the manner in which all the forecasts of the orthodox economist may be upset by unforeseen events. Besides the excess of capital in England and America, the unexpected British coal strike of 1926 meant salvation for the heavy industries of Germany, he said.

Germany leaped into the breach, and the gloomy outlook changed. Psychologically, the German people were ready for optimism, and a new movement in reconstruction of factories gained ground rapidly. In fact, Dr. Brüning claimed that within two years the whole industrial scene in Germany changed.

Labor and Industry

In this matter of technical reorganization, labor sided with industry. Labor leaders, visiting the United States, had been impressed by the effects of mass production in lower prices and higher wages, and were in favor of modernization. However, at the end of the more or less fictitious boom period (1926-1929), it was found, Dr. Brüning pointed out, that rationalization had not met industry's need. Capital had been borrowed from abroad at a high rate of interest, and the large percentage of employees thrown out of work had to be supported, largely through local taxes, an additional load on industry.

Dr. Brüning's attitude was finely judicial. He was disinclined to blame either bankers or politicians unduly for events that led to the debacle, although he stressed the want of co-operation between the two groups.

The fourth lecture of the series, continuing the history of postwar years, will be given at the Lowell Institute next Friday.

Ely Opens Fight for Unpledged Delegation

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely's announcement that he favors, and will fight for if necessary, an unpledged Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention came as no surprise, in view of Mr. Ely's attack on new-deal policies.

But it brings into the open a movement which has been predicted for some time, particularly since Alfred E. Smith, former New York Governor, delivered his potent speech against the New Deal at the American Liberty League's dinner.

Change in Policies

The former Massachusetts Chief Executive indicated in his announcement last night that the unpledged delegation drive was directed toward forcing the Democratic Party to return to traditional policies and not necessarily toward defeating President Roosevelt's bid for renomination. In his statement he said:

"The rapid development of the issue raised in Mr. Smith's speech seems to me to make it imperative for Democratic harmony in this State that an unpledged delegation should be sent to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia.

"The purpose of such an unpledged delegation is to re-establish the party nationally upon the principles of the 1932 platform. The results of the poll conducted by the Literary Digest, as well as all subsequent indications of national sentiment, point to the impossibility of the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt upon any platform which seeks a continuance of the major policies which he has adopted during the past three years."

Silent on Slate

The former Governor did not reveal the slate of unpledged delegates which will be placed on the ballot on April 28. But it is certain Mr. Ely will be among them, whether as a delegate-at-large or a congressional district delegate. If he runs for the post from his own congressional district, he undoubtedly will ride over all opposition. In a delegate-at-large fight, which is statewide, he might have a difficult time unless the sentiment against the New Deal and against Governor Curley is overwhelming.

Senator David I. Walsh, who worked closely with Governor Ely during the 1934 pre-primary convention days, may also run as an unpledged delegate-at-large. His participation would give the slate considerable strength, as the Senator is one of the strongest vote-getters in the State.

What About Curley?

If the unpledged delegation fight is successful, Governor Curley and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic state committee, will be left out in the political cold. This hardly seems probable.

With the present anti-New Deal sentiment in the State, Governor Curley might very well offer another unpledged delegation in opposition to the Ely slate. Such a Curley slate might be strategically sound, for in the convention it might cause enough trouble to force the Roosevelt group to grant Massachusetts more favors, in return for support of President Roosevelt. Of course, Governor Curley and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the state committee, have favored a pledged delegation favoring the President, but they may yet note a change in the political weathervane.

Ely Plans Entire Slate

As for the Ely plan for unpledged delegates, an entire slate will be made up, it is understood. Massachusetts has 34 convention votes, four at large and two from each of the 15 Congressional districts. The four at-large votes may be cast by eight delegates-at-large, with a half vote each or four delegates-at-large each carrying a full vote.

As Mr. Ely pointed out, if 300 unpledged delegates were sent to the convention from various states they could go a long way toward forcing a change in the Roosevelt policies. By holding together they could deadlock the convention and if their requests were not granted might cause the nomination of a dark horse, like Mr. Ely. But such a situation is predicated upon the election of 300 unpledged delegates overflowing with anti-New Deal sentiment, a sizable task to say the least.

Knox

The annual Middlesex Club Lincoln Night dinner, one of the Republican Party high lights, will be held Feb. 12, with Col. Frank Knox, potential presidential candidate, as the chief speaker. Usually this dinner, held at the Hotel Statler, is looked upon as the starter of the Republican campaign.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

EXETER — James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 3:24, 6:25, 9:25. "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Tomorrow: "Man of Iron," with Barton MacLane and Mary Astor. Also William Powell in "Rendezvous."

MODERN—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Rose of the Rancho," with John Boles and Gladys Swarthout. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Ricardo Cortez appearing in a sketch especially written for him. Musical revue, "Sunkist Limited."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Morocco Mirage," "Sporting Network," "Gangsters of the Deep," "Cavalcade of Music," and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

TREMONT—"Way Down East," with Henry Fonda and Rochelle Hudson. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Chasing Yesterday." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jack Holt in "Storm Over the Andes." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Secret."

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also Joe Penner in "Collegiate." 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

BOSTON—Preston Foster in "We're Only Human." 11:06 a. m., 2, 4:54, 7:48, 10:26. Stage: Joe Cook in his new musical revue, "Topsy Turvy," featuring Charles Columbus and Harriette Caperton.

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18. Tomorrow: Gene Raymond in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," adapted from the novel by Earl Derr Biggers. Stage: "Hollywood on Parade." Gene Raymond in person, assisted by Barton & Mann, Medley & Duprey and others.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," screened from Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. Fenway: 12:45, 3:47, 6:49, 9:51. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:18, 3:21, 6:24, 9:27. Also "Her Master's Voice," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:27, 5:29, 8:31. Paramount: 10:58 a. m., 2, 5:06, 8:07. Tomorrow: "Anything Goes." Also "It's a Great Life."

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Professional Soldier," co-starring Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Exclusive Story," with Franchot Tone and Madge Evans. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 8:50.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

Music

REPERTORY THEATER—Dance program by Martha Graham, accompanied by orchestra led by Louis Horst. 8:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Michelangelo School, 60 Charter Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Outer South End Community Orchestra, William Wooten, conductor. Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke Street. 8.

Other Events

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY—Illustrated lecture on "Insects and Other Animal Life in the Cliff-Dweller Canyons of Southern Utah," by Prof. C. T. Brues of Harvard University. Color slides of Arch Canyon, Rainbow Natural Bridge and Utah Natural Bridges. 234 Berkeley Street. 8.

MECHANICS BUILDING — New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Continues through Saturday.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "Cinda," with orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Brighton High School, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 7:30

DORCHESTER WPA POPULAR LECTURE —"Is There a Conflict Between Capital and Labor?" by Michael Flaherty and James H. Walsh, with trio. Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton and Blue Hill Avenue. 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Contribution of the Greeks to Civilization," by Harry J. Booras, with Greek music, tableaus and dances. Tyler Street Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

WEST ROXBURY WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Boston's Crime Problem," by Edward Sullivan, assistant district attorney, with music. Fidelia Hall, 7 Rockland Street. 8.

BOSTON AERO CLUB—Testimonial dinner to Mrs. Theodore W. Kenyon. Hotel Lenox. 6:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Modern Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Club Institute. Discussion of "Federated Clubs That Are Different," "Is a Clubhouse an Asset or a Liability?" and "How We Use Our Clubhouse." Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 10:30.

WPA POPULAR LECTURE-TOUR—Visit to the geological exhibit at Harvard University Museum. Meet at the entrance to the exhibit on the third floor of the museum. Oxford Street, Cambridge. 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Affairs of Today, at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION — Luncheon discussion of measures now before the Legislature. Hotel Vendome. 1.

Harvard Tests Reveal Secrets Of Ice Pressure

Discovery of tremendous ice pressures, far greater than engineers have hitherto taken into account, may lead to large savings in improved frost-resistant highways, according to investigations carried on at the Harvard Graduate School of Engineering by Prof. Arthur Casagrande and announced today.

Exhaustive tests disclosed that forces exerted by these ice pressures beneath highways causing heaving and cracking, far exceed all theoretical expectations.

Professor Casagrande's installation last year of one of the most complete "cold room" laboratories for soil research in the world, made these studies possible. With such equipment he can reproduce and control natural ice formations at will.

Perhaps the most important discovery made, was that pressure exerted by crystallizing ice against the soil in which it is confined, is not the same for all freezing temperatures as was generally supposed. It was found that the pressure increases in proportion to the amount of temperature decrease below the freezing point.

Thus at low temperatures such as are reached in the more northerly regions of the United States and Canada, exceptionally huge pressures are built up beneath highways. Furthermore, if the freezing progresses slowly enough, ice layers may continue to grow indefinitely.

Professor Casagrande also discovered that in sandy and silty soils, water for such "growing" ice layers is supplied from free ground water in the soil beneath.

Investigations carried on in New Hampshire in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Department, in which heavings as high as six inches were found, led to the building of Harvard's new cold room. Under extreme conditions, such heaving may reach more than a foot, said Professor Casagrande.

"In clean sand and gravel we have found no growth of ice layers, either in field or laboratory observations. Such materials are therefore advised for use extensively in highway construction in places where the underlying soil would cause serious trouble if it were penetrated by frost of any considerable depth."

Apparently, in certain soils, the water between soil particles not only freezes but such ice crystals as are formed continue to grow, forming layer after layer which ultimately reach considerable thicknesses.

Kindliness Aids Penniless Widow In Trek Westward

MEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—A widow who set out from Chelsea, Maine, yesterday for Chicago with only 5 cents was well on her way today through the kindliness of policemen, truck drivers and a motorist.

She gave her name as Mrs. Elva G. Lawrentz, and said she had lived in Chicago. She said a visit to friends at a farmhouse in Chelsea, a central Maine hamlet, ended when fire destroyed the house, what little money she had, and most of her clothes.

With a lunch in a little tin box, a few clothes in a suitcase and 5 cents, she explained, she started yesterday for Chicago. A motorist gave her a ride to Portland and a meal, and placed her aboard a truck for Haverhill, Mass. The truck driver found her another truck, Boston-bound. She left the truck at suburban Medford, at 3 this morning.

When she asked police how to get to Waltham, seven miles away, on the main route to the West, officers told her there was no means of transportation and asked how she expected to get there. She said she was going to walk. They suggested she come to the police station to get warm and there they learned her story. Sympathetic policemen gave her a meal and raised a $3 collection. Then they took her in a cruising car to the Waltham police station.

Later, word came from Waltham that police had found her transportation aboard a truck starting for Rochester, N. Y.

Prosperity Harbinger Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5—There are 26 articles in the warrant for the annual town meeting, to be held here Feb. 10, and one of them is an indication of prosperity arriving on the run. It is for the purchase of an adding machine.

Community Fund At Two Thirds Of Its Way to Goal

With $2,606,750 in the hands of the Boston Community Chest campaigners this noon, the daily chest report luncheon at the Parker House developed into a celebration of the passing of the two-thirds mark in the drive to reach $3,750,000.

Fund solicitors, numbering 12,000, left headquarters this morning with two ultimatums ringing in their ears, one by Ripley L. Dana, general manager of the campaign, the other by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, who spoke on the 8 a. m. daily radiocast hour of the Morgan Memorial.

More and Harder Work

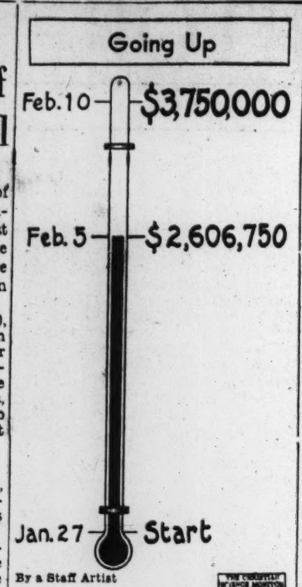
Mr. Dana called for "longer hours, harder work" to assure the "necessary services to our needy neighbors for the ensuing year." With the minimum goal within shooting distance, the manager encouraged the solicitors to take aim beyond the original mark.

Mr. Adams described the drive as "big business"—the biggest business in the world, that of the common welfare. The instruments in this business, he said, are charity, mercy, forbearance, the little drops of water that make up the ocean of human kindness and brotherhood.

Sees Goal Attained

"You of Greater Boston," he said, "are being asked to invest in this business. There is no connection between this business and business as we usually understand it—manufacturing, buying, selling, finance. If our campaign goal of $3,750,000 is reached—as I am confident it will be—in a short, intensive campaign, I believe that a new note of confidence will come into the business life of Greater Boston. This has been the case in many other community fund cities."

Mr. Adams paid honor to employees and workers of the Morgan Memorial for contributing more than $1000 to the campaign. Many of the contributors were handicapped workers who are themselves being helped by the Memorial to attain self-support. This is the type of giving, Mr. Adams declared, which lays the stamp of success upon all community efforts.



Intelligent Reading Of Newspaper Aim Of Lecture Course

How men and women whose time is at a premium can learn to read newspapers more intelligently, sifting vital facts from the mass of print laid before them, is the subject of a current lecture course on current affairs, at the Boston Center for Adult Education.

Facts, near-facts, half truths and propaganda in its myriad forms pour from newspaper presses in the United States in a volume equal to more than 1,000,000 full length novels every day for one medium-sized metropolitan paper. Giants of the press run up as high as the equivalent of 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 full length novels a day. Sunday editions send the figures up into astronomical proportions.

Even when readers leave aside most of this copious print, and concentrate on those sections of the papers that interest them most, they still have a formidable task to sift, weigh and correlate the news they read.

How is a reader, for example, to detect obvious propaganda for some special interest, appearing in the guise of an ordinary news dispatch? How can he be reasonably sure that the facts and figures bearing on his own taxes, the actions of his representatives in Congress, or the trend of business, are correct as stated?

To seek answers on these and related questions, the center placed its course in charge of Roland Hall Sharp of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Sharp has traveled extensively in this country and abroad, and has seen news gathering methods at work in Geneva, Washington and the Far East.

The course is conducted on a laboratory method, with practical application of the findings to news articles appearing in Boston dailies. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, president of the center, and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director, aim to give the adult students something more than a mere recital of current events, or even comment upon them. The goal is to equip readers with a method they can apply indefinitely to their own search for sound information on public affairs.

For this purpose special attention is called to new services whereby daily papers are seeking to give their readers more concise and comprehensive summaries of the news. Existing sources of information outside of newspapers are also considered, such as weekly "news" magazines and the radio.

The course continues on Fridays through March 20, at 6:15 p. m., in the center's headquarters, 3 Joy Street.

Ancient Hulks to Make 'Red Sails in the Sunset'

Five schooners lie at anchor in Passamaquoddy Bay ready for their last cargo of flaming tar and pitch, their usefulness over and their masts soon to reach into their last glow of the parting day as they burn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Feb. 5—No more will "Red Sails in the Sunset" billow from the masts of five old schooners lying at anchor in the rear of Moose Island, home of this little Down East fishing port. There, on Broad Cove's peaceful waters, contrasting sharply with the Passamaquoddy project's hum and bustle surrounding them, they lie lashed together, awaiting only the call to ship their last cargo.

That last cargo consists of a load of tar and pitch—and a flaming torch. The five vessels are to be set on fire and burned to the water's edge.

Many years of service at an end, their battered hulls and rows of masts outline a skyline fish-weir in the sunset's ruddy glow. Soon native fisherfolk, who have seen these vessels riding Broad Cove's easy swells instead of bucking the Atlantic's might, will one night awake to discover those same masts bathed in a ruddy glory all their own.

Talk for many long, cold winter evenings will then be supplied. Crowds of islanders and up-country folk will come from miles around to gaze into the depths of the fire and store up interesting titbits for times when conversation veers to the night when the five-schooner fire lit up the skies of Passamaquoddy.

Some of the older natives recall the burning of other vessels on the remote shores of Broad Cove. Others too young to remember see the results. Charred hulks lie there on the sands, slowly disintegrating under the onslaught of wind and tide—dim reminders of seaworthy ships that had carried Maine's commerce in all seven seas.

Names of the schooners so peacefully awaiting their final day of glory will awaken memories in any one of seven seas. There is the Mary H. Diebold, five masts; the Josephine McQuesten, Zebedee E. Cliff and Helen Barnet Gring, all four masters; and the Albert H. Willis, three masts.

On board one of the vessels lives a caretaker, whose job it is, ironically enough, to protect them from vandalism. It is a bit lonely, he says, anchored out there behind the island. Few ships ply back and forth across the cove, none compared with those in the bay off Eastport proper, which teems with craft of all kinds.

In the light of the setting sun, 20 masts gently nod. Soon their long fingers, reaching skyward, will touch their last sunset.

Off the Stern of the Steamer, Five Schooners Await Their End

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour: orchestra,	Flash Gordon: sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15	Breen & De Rose: guitarist	Cesare Sodero, conductor	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Terri La Franconi, soloist	Dick Tracy, detective drama	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie: skit	News; Musical Turns: Songs	Donald Francis & Bachelors	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	of Romance, Russell Byrd	Talk, Lieut. Governor Hurley	Report; "Vanished Voices":
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Three Scamps, vocal trio	Radio Rendezvous: interview	sketch and orchestra
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Address, Joseph B. Ely	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	"Rendezvous": Charlie Le-	"One Man's Family": drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Master of Mystery: dramatic
8:15	land; soloists; popular or.	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	sketch and orchestra
8:30	Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Francis Cronin, organist
8:45	Bennett Chapple, narrator	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Twentieth Century Ensemble
9:00	Pat Binford, master of cere-	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	Local dance orchestra
9:15	monies; variety program	Allen, Portland Hoffa;	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Charioteers; male quartet
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Mighty Allen Art Players;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"
9:45	dramatic sketch; orch.	amateurs; Van Steeden's Or.	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
10:00	John Charles Thomas, bari-	1936 Community Federation:	'Gang Busters': G-Men drama	Sports from Boston Arena
10:15	tone; Frank Tours's Orch.	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	with Phillips Lord	Sports from Boston Arena
10:30	"Gems of Color": all-Negro	Bucknell University Alumni	Dramatizations of the news	Sports from Boston Arena
10:45	variety show; orchestra	dinner speakers	Spotlight Revue: variety	Sports from Boston Arena
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Perley Stevens's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30	Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Winter Olympic Games report from Germany.
9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Richard III."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": "The Supreme Court and Government by the People," Sen. Warren Austin, Vt.
7:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Life Studies," Tom Powers, actor.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby": speaker; instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Boris Karloff; Frank Fay; Anne Butler and Art Landry; Three Brown Sisters.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Art Series: "Rembrandt and His Circle."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony; soloists.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra concert, Phillip James, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "Does Our Educational System Need Reorganizing?"; speakers and forum.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Josef Lhevinne; Walter Huston; Marina Schubert.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 WIXK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WIXAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Apple Pie Reigns for Two Centuries As Crowning Joy of Harvard Menus

If epicurean asseverations that tastes change once every seven years are true, it is hard to account for the long reign of apple pie as a favorite New England dinner dessert. Especially is it difficult in light of certain records discovered deep in the Harvard University archives in the college library which prove that apple pie was popular more than 200 years ago.

These records consist of a volume of so-called "buttery books," which detailed expenses of the college butler from 1722 to 1751. From the day Harvard opened in 1638, until late in the 19th century, the butler was official in charge of the college pantry, buying foods and supplies for sale to students and officers. During this period, the butler undoubtedly kept a rough set of accounts showing expenditures by students and faculty members. Of all these 250 years of "buttery books" however, this one volume only remains.

The College Dinner

One of Harvard's early customs, previously unknown and first revealed by this "buttery" ledger, was a dinner held in the college four times a year down to 1765. The college butler prepared these meals. For one such occasion, in August, 1729, the butler entered in his book purchases of milk, eggs, sugar, flour, nutmeg, "legg" of mutton, pork, squash, butter, pigeons, bread, and apple pie, which cost, all told, £1 8s. 7d., or about $7.15.

Another such dinner served in October, 1725, included pork, cheese, "fowle," butter, "beafe," carrots, turnips, and apple pie, and cost 22 shillings, or about $5. Apple pie was almost always on the dinner menu in those days, the ledger showed.

Biscuits and Molasses

Faculty members and other college officers 200 years ago purchased many pantry supplies for their homes through the college butler, who presumably could buy them wholesale. Most common entries were biscuits and molasses.

Harvard students of that era were fed in a manner closely resembling that used in English colleges, the "buttery books" revealed. Close to the main dining hall there was a pantry, managed by the butler, where students might order extra or special portions of cheese, butter, bread, and jam when they desired. When such a order was filled, the butler marked the purchase against the student's name listed on a record sheet tacked to the wall. Many of these sheets are bound up in the ledger.

'Whiz on Weather Stuff' at Concord

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5 (AP)—Capt. Randolph P. Williams, meteorologist for the army pilot who broke the world's stratosphere record, is the weather expert for the U. S. Army Air Forces, based here.

Tucked away in a corner of the Concord National Guard Armory, Captain Williams predicts hourly the weather conditions regular army fliers will face in their tests of equipment under winter conditions.

"He's a whiz at this weather stuff," one army officer whispered.

Captain Williams, qualified pilot of airplanes, balloons and dirigibles, was meteorological expert for Captains Albert Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson when they established the stratosphere record in South Dakota a few months ago.

The Explorer II, stratosphere balloon, set the record.

City Tax Collections In Holyoke Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 5—Municipal tax collections show a decided increase, according to James M. Kennedy, tax collector. A total of 85.7 per cent of the 1035 levy has already been paid into his office. At this time in 1935 only 82 per cent had been paid and in 1934 only 72.5 per cent.

Another city department, that of public welfare, reports the lowest number of cases on record in many weeks. There are now 459 cases listed on the relief rolls. A year ago there were 525 and in 1933 more than 1600 names were listed weekly.

Record Crowds See Japanese Art Exhibit

More than 46,300 persons visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the last 39 days to see the exhibition of Japanese screens, which was discontinued Feb. 3.

Compared with the annual average figure of 400,000 visitors to the Museum, this number points to tremendous local interest in either Far Eastern affairs or Oriental art, possibly both. Of those attending, nearly 800 were members of special groups, women's clubs or school groups taking advantage of the free guidance and lectures provided by the Museum in connection with the screens.

Hat Workers Protest More New Machines

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 5 (AP)—The plant of the Hoyt Messenger Hat Corporation was idle today as workers protested the installation of new machinery.

Officials of the hatting union said the new machinery would throw out of work approximately 75 per cent of the employees of the plant who are engaged in the wetting-down process. The plant employs a total of 150 hands, none of whom were at work today.

R. I. Cities Named for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5—This city and Westerly have been selected as the Rhode Island communities in which a study of consumer purchases will be conducted as part of a nation-wide survey, it was announced here by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

If You Must Have Some Lac Call Up the Customs House

Old World glamour—the magical lure of Asia, Africa and the Indies—crept into the mundane limits of a Boston Customs House room today, although members of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were only going about their daily tasks.

Piled high on desks lay reports from Algeria and Mozambique, from Chosen and Iraq, containing latest information about buyers, commodities, tariff data and credit status in more than 80 foreign countries. In long lines of steel filing cabinets were stacked thousands of neat lists, detailing business conditions in the South Sea Islands, Mesopotamia and even Java.

These lists are of invaluable assistance to American merchants. At a moment's notice, firms can find a foreign outlet for their products. More than that, they can find a buyer who can pay.

Different in Old Days

Of dim memory and sharp contrast are early New England merchandising methods. In those days markets depended upon the fortunes of shrewd Yankee skippers, whose white-winged clippers slipped down the harbor until a stiff breeze filled tops'ls and sped them on their way to the horizon.

Today, a New England merchant has only to call the bureau to find answers to any troublesome question. Under direction of Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the bureau, the "fact-finding-factory" has built up an amazing system to bring buyer and seller together though they live in opposite parts of the world.

If a clothing manufacturer, for instance, wants to contact potential customers abroad, he can obtain names and addresses of clothing importers, dealers, chain stores, department and dry goods stores in almost any country in the world.

What About Some Tung Oil?

A paint manufacturer can procure a list of sellers of lac, gum, tung oil and other ingredients.

A list of motion picture houses in various countries offers to New England producers of asbestos curtains, seats, carpets, electrical equipment or silver screens a possible outlet for some of their output. In each list, in so far as possible, are data indicating relative size or importance of each firm mentioned and the particular products handled.

These lists are kept up-to-date by constant checking and double checking. Constant effort, careful research, examination of reports from all over the world and periodic revision constitute but a part of the watchful and painstaking procedure followed by the commercial intelligence division in compiling and revising the thousands of trade lists available.

Plenty of Snow Planned For Indoor Ski Jumpers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5—The second indoor ski jump to use real snow is being constructed at the Rhode Island auditorium for a winter sports carnival to be held here this week end.

Jumpers will start their slides high in the rafters of the building, move down a 45-degree incline, take off and land on a snow-covered rink. A machine capable of converting ice into snow at the rate of 12 tons an hour will be used to provide the covering for the runway.

"THE JOB OF BEING A FATHER"
Course Starts
Monday, February 10
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

All Shares
in this bank are insured in the
Share Insurance Fund
of the Co-operative Central Bank, in the manner and to the extent provided in Chapter 73 of the Acts of 1934—Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield Street
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The oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

Lynde's Annual Clearance of distinguished China and Glassware

$300 doz. Entree plates, ½ off to $150 doz.
$250 doz. Dinner plates, ½ off to $125 doz.
$200 doz. Place plates, ½ off to $100 doz.
$150 doz. Entree plates, ½ off to $75 doz.
$100 doz. Place plates, ½ off to $50 doz.
$50 doz. Entree plates, ½ off to $25 doz.

Charles R. LYNDE
Successor to Richard Briggs, Inc.
Established 1798
NEW Store, 402 Boylston Street
Boston

LAST WEEK!
AFTER INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALE
Women's Shoes $4.95
Men's Shoes 5.95
Children's Shoes from 1.95
Boys' Shoes 2.95
Modern Misses' Shoes from 3.85
47 TEMPLE PLACE ONLY
THAYER McNEIL
BOSTON

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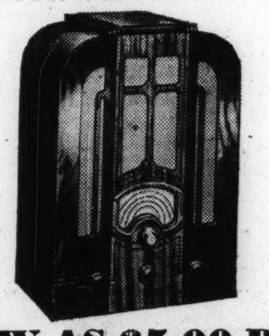
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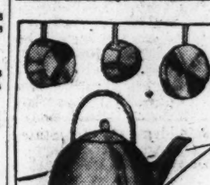
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AGAIN
we go to the kitchen
for color inspiration
Chaudron
(Kettle Copper)
Steams in for Spring

It's a warm, sunny color with a reddish copper glint that will add just the right touch to your Spring costume. It will harmonize with so many colors and contrast with others without antagonizing them.
The double carnation, an idea Paris sponsors for the saucy straw hat or singly for the lapel. Singles 59c, doubles $1.00.
Narrow crepe Ascot to add fillip to the tailleur, $1.
Soft capeskin bag with prystal handle, $3.
A sliver of a belt can sometimes give the necessary piquancy, $1.50.
Doeskins include Chaudron in their color gamut, $1.95.
And Chaudron in stockings gives a natural suntan appearance to the legs. Millay's "Whisper," $1.15.
"Dunkirk," I. Miller's newest oxford, is moccasin type with a hi-low heel. $11.75.
Shoes—Third Floor
Mail or phone orders filled.
Call HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m.
STREET FLOOR FOR ACCESSORIES

Boston Is Target Of Army Bombers In Winter Attack

In an effort to make the army completely independent of weather conditions, the army air force is engaging in winter maneuvers in New England, Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews told a luncheon meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston today.

For the most part, said General Andrews, our winter maneuvers will be directed toward teaching the air force how to start large numbers of plane engines quickly and simultaneously in cold weather. This maneuver has been one of our chief stumbling blocks during the past, he said, and we hope to perfect ourselves completely in these exercises.

Bombers Attack Boston

General Andrews went on to say, as a squadron of bombers theoretically destroyed Boston, "No nation or combination of nations could hope to wage a successful war against the United States without gaining supremacy in the air. Its armies would be blind, its bases would be subjected to continual aerial attack, and its sea-borne traffic to establish and support its bases would be exposed to prohibitive losses from our bombers and attack planes."

The United States, he said, "must be prepared by air action alone, if necessary, to deny an enemy any land or water bases and defeat its carrier aviation.

Short of Equipment

But, General Andrews said, the present air corps was short of equipment, personnel and bases. The continental air force, he said, had declined in strength since organization a year ago, due to age and wear and tear of equipment.

Recently, he said, the general headquarters air force was able to assemble, in Florida maneuvers only 125 planes as compared with the 1000 minimum set up by a committee a year ago as necessary for defense of continental United States.

The committee report recommended at least 2320 planes, with adequate bases and personnel.

General Andrews said no material increase in strength was in sight and two years would be required to get a building program under way.

Rules Are Given Out For Choice to Minor Political Positions

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook has issued rules for those who wish to be delegates to national and state conventions and for election to state, ward and local committees. Elections will be April 28 but by March 20—and March 17 in Boston — the following regulation must have been complied with:

1. Candidates for delegates-at-large to national conventions must file 1000 signatures, not more than 250 from any one county.
2. Candidates to state conventions, state, ward and city committees must file five signatures.
3. Candidates for delegates from the 15 congressional districts must file signatures ranging from 45 to 250, depending upon the district.
4. All filing is done with the registrar of voters or the election commissioner, depending upon the county provisions.

Ware's New Town Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., Feb. 5—The new town hall, a modern structure rebuilt on the foundations of the old hall burned a year ago, was put into use for the first time Monday for the annual town election. Voters walked over floors carefully protected with builders' paper, and sat in temporary chairs brought in for the day, for it will be several weeks before the final touches are put on the interior.

JUST OPENED
Eichel's
1 Winter Place
Special Luncheons
40c—65c
Change of Menu Daily
Under Same Management as Eichel Spa on Cornhill
Open from
11 A. M.-7:30 P. M.

Where King Winter Reigns in All His White-Clad Splendor

By a Staff Photographer

Winter Sports Provide Thrills Galore

King Winter is claiming an increasing number of loyal subjects every year. Snow trains, winter carnivals and other programs for exploiting cold month sports have boosted their popularity to a new high. Here are three scenes of sports which attract hundreds of enthusiasts every week end:

Upper Left—The newly built ski jump at a Melrose park, where several hundred acres are given over to winter sports. Children are allowed to coast on the road which runs beneath the take-off and it has been pointed out that automobiles should not be permitted on this road.

Upper Right—The precipitous chute from which skilled ski jumpers at the new Ayer Ski Hill take off for a flight, if not into the stratosphere, at least for about 200 feet over the ground. With its 80-foot tower, this is said to be the largest ski jump in the country. After its construction it was found that the jump was too dangerous and it was necessary to modify the take-off.

Center—A young tobogganist scoots down the new slide at Melrose.

Foes of Public Utilities Push Bills on Municipal Ownership

State House Hearings.

The annual drive of public utility opponents for lowering of the barriers to municipal ownership of lighting plants started today when Senator John S. Sullivan of Worcester appeared before the legislative committee on power and light with the plea that cities and towns be placed on an equal bargaining level with the public utilities.

The Senator, an outspoken opponent of the present utility setup, urged passage of his bill, which would lessen the number of votes required before a city or town may establish a municipal lighting plant. New the law requires two two-thirds votes of the City Council, followed by a vote of the people. Senator Sullivan wants the Council to vote only once, with a majority deciding the issue.

By such a procedure, the municipalities would be in a better position to bargain with the utilities and force them to lower rates, when they are too high, he said.

Horace P. Moulton, secretary of the Public Franchise League, also joined the fray, favoring the league's bill to eliminate the provision that the town or city must buy all the property of the operating utility company before establishing a municipal plant.

The present law provides that even though the utility company in question is serving several cities or towns outside the city involved, the latter must buy all the property. The league's measure would place upon the shoulders of the State Public Utilities Commission the responsibility of deciding what portion the municipality should buy.

He also believed lowering of the barriers against public ownership would tend to reduce rates because the municipal threats of public ownership would be more effective.

★ ★ ★

Welfare Inquiry

Senator Joseph Langone Jr., chairman of the legislative committee on public welfare, today ordered John C. L. Dowling, head of the Boston Public Welfare Department, to appear before the committee with his records next Friday. The committee members want to know the amounts being paid for coal, oil, clothing and groceries and the names of the contractors furnishing them.

The Bonus Again

A "ghost" of the recent past appeared before the Legislative Commitee on Constitutional Law today when the members found on their calendar a proposal to memorialize Congress in favor of immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. Congress passed the bonus some time ago.

An explanation by Representative Frederick H. Reinstein, clerk of the committee, soon settled the matter. He said when the other two measures, favoring similar action, were heard before the committee only a few days before the bonus vote, it was not known that a third bill existed. It was placed on the calendar today merely to dispose of it in the usual manner.

★ ★ ★

Local Option

The proposal to allow hotels of 20 rooms or more to sell liquor, whether the towns votes "yes" or "no" on local option, was branded as an attack on the fundamental idea back of the local option provisions by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, representing the W. C. T. U., before the Legislation Committee on Legal Affairs.

Payment of Fees For Jury Services Urged by Dr. Lowell

Swifter justice through jury fees in Massachusetts was today proposed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, when he appeared as chairman of the committee on judicial procedure of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the joint judiciary committee hearing in the State House.

Dr. Lowell favored a bill requiring persons who demand a jury trial in civil cases before the Superior Court to pay a small fee, possibly $10, for such jury service. A popular fallacy has grown up, said Dr. Lowell, that a jury is more liberal and more likely to find for the plaintiff than a judge. Since neither plaintiff or defendant has to pay for these jury costs a practice has grown of demanding jury trials in the most insignificant civil cases. He pointed out that a jury trial costs $500 a day and judgments have averaged less than the cost of the trials.

The Superior Court calendar in Boston, Dr. Lowell said, is so clogged with cases arising from the compulsory automobile insurance laws that the delay between filing of a bill and trial is well over four years now and at the present rate of increase of auto cases may be five years. In other counties the delay from filing to trial is about 2½ years.

A proviso permitting a court to waive the jury fee in the case of a worthy cause of a person unable to pay was favored by Dr. Lowell. Under the present state of affairs in Massachusetts, Dr. Lowell called Massachusetts justice a "perversity." For in the years before trial comes up witnesses may pass on or their memories have grown hazy and vital points be lost in the mist of years.

Fine Arts Theater Plans Recorded Music Concerts

Moviegoers who often have marveled at the good quality of recordings when heard on theater apparatus, may also have wondered why some theater managers have not seen possibilities in this audience reaction.

Today George Kraska, manager of the Fine Arts Theater, Boston, presented the first of a series of fine concerts of recorded music over his theater talkie apparatus. These recorded musical concerts will be given once a day, daily and Sunday at 12:30 p. m. in addition to the regular visual entertainment. There will be no additional charge for this feature.

As a starter, the first program, appropriately enough, is the Boston Symphony Orchestra's recording of Sibelius's Symphony No. 2 in D Major. Future programs, which are to change with the feature pictures, will be Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 1 by the Philadelphia Orchestra; Mozart's Symphony in D Major, by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 in C Major by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra and others of like merit.

Attorney Arraigned On Larceny Charge

George A Douglas, counsel for Norma Millen, was arraigned today in Municipal Court for the larceny of $10,214[11], from the estate of Henry B Nelson, an inmate at the Grafton State Hospital. Douglas pleaded not guilty and was released on his own recognizance by Judge James H. Devlin. The case was continued until Feb. 12.

Douglas was made guardian of the Nelson estate some time ago. Later, when he was released from his duties, he was ordered to turn it over to the new guardian, but failed to do so.

Closed Lawrence Bank To Pay $200,000 More

Payment of $200,000 on accounts of depositors in the closed Merchants Trust Company of Lawrence was announced today by Henry H. Pierce, state banking commissioner. The payment, he said, has been approved by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and will be paid on or about March 2.

Behind the Microphones

"The Fire Chief is dead! Long live Gulliver!" This salute may be appropriate as Ed Wynn, noted comic, turns from purveying "gasaloon" on the radio to one of the things that it runs—automobiles. For Mr. Wynn, with a male quartet, a feminine ensemble and Lennie Hayton's Orchestra will be heard Thursday evenings starting Feb. 13 on the coast-to-coast Columbia network in the interests of Plymouth cars.

Mr. Wynn's new characterization will be "Gulliver the Traveler" patterned after the central figure of "Gulliver's Travels," by Dean Swift. In paraphasing the adventures of "Lemuel Gulliver" through Lilliput, the world of miniature men, Brobdingnag, the world of giants, and Laputa, the land of too much knowledge, Mr. Wynn will doubtless find many opportunities for comedy situations.

Mr. Wynn has been busy gathering a wardrobe of absurd costumes, such as he wore in his former radio appearances, for his new program. Long a producer of his own comedies, Mr. Wynn has recently begun production of a serious play in which he is the producer solely. Mr. Wynn is remembered on the stage for his productions of "The Perfect Fool," "Manhattan Mary," "Simple Simon" and "The Laugh Parade."

★ ★ ★

WORL—News Station

Station WORL, Needham, Mass., the reorganized WBSO, intends to develop into Boston's "news" station. It has a policy of presenting Transradio news bulletins every hour on the hour until 5:15 p. m. when it signs off.

Programs of recorded classical music on the air are sufficiently few to be worthy of mention when they are programmed. WORL has two periods on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 11:10 a. m. Yesterday, for instance, a Gilbert and Sullivan program was radiocast, and tomorrow a Beethoven program will be heard.

★ ★ ★

'Symphonic Album'

WNAC, Boston, also has a "Symphonic Album" period, on which recorded classical music is heard. Last Sunday, for instance, Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals" Suite and Stravinsky's "Firebird" Suite were radiocast. Perhaps the only fault that could be found with this program is its time, 3 p. m., which is the same as the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra on WAAB. Perhaps the Yankee Network could see fit to schedule their recorded music in the "doldrums" between 5 and 7 p. m., when most of the listening world is waiting for Jack Benny and Eddie Cantor to come on the air.

★ ★ ★

Chain Anniversary

A story coming to our attention states that the tenth anniversary of the first chain radiocast in behalf of an automobile manufacturer passed in January with recognition of the event only by those who had participated in it.

It serves to remind us that chain radiocasting began in Boston. Irving Robinson, chief engineer of the Yankee Network, says that the telephone company has confirmed this in its own publicity. Back in 1923, before the days of the National and Columbia Broadcasting networks, a program of speeches by bankers at a banquet meeting in New York was relayed to Boston over telephone wires from Station WEAF to WNAC. Not until the following years was the first coast-to-coast hook-up made.

The first radio chain radiocaster in the motorcar field was Henry Ford, who today sponsors the Detroit Symphony on CBS, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians on both CBS and NBC and Jose Manzanares South American music on CBS. The date of this Ford program was Jan. 12, 1926. The "studio" was the mezzanine lobby of the Ford New York headquarters at 1710 Broadway. The program was sent from WEAF out over a telephone network extending as far west as WOC, Davenport, Iowa. The program was repeated three days later from WEAF. The music was Mr. Ford's old-fashioned dance orchestra under the direction of Benjamin B. Lovett.

★ ★ ★

Programs Tonight

Programs worth catching tonight. . . . "One Man's Family" WEEI, 8). . . . Burns and Allen (WNAC, 8:30). . . . Amateur zither player with Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight" (WEEI, 9). . . . "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and "Summertime" from "Porgy and Bess," sung by Lily Pons (WNAC, 9). . . . Ballet Music from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor," by Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta (WAAB, 9:30). . . . John Charles Thomas, from Miami, singing, among other songs, "Flow Gently Sweet Afton" and "Little Mother of Mine" (WBZ, 10).

Pacific Fruit to Buy Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for the immediate purchase of 3000 new refrigerator cars, at a cost of $10,000,000, for Pacific Fruit Express, jointly owned by the Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific, have been completed, according to Carl R. Gray, president of Union Pacific.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
American Banker	Feb. 7	Plymouth, Feb. 16	Feb. 6, 8:00 pm	Feb. 7, 12:00 m
†Transylvania	Feb. 8	L'ndn'd'rry, Feb. 16	Feb. 7, 8:00 pm	Feb. 8, 8:00 am
‡Hansa	Feb. 8	Cherbourg, Feb. 16	Feb. 7, 8:00 pm	Feb. 8, 8:00 pm

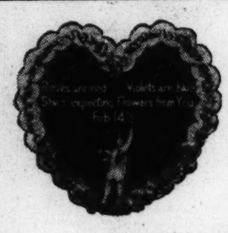
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb. 7, 7:30 pm
§Manuiani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle, Feb. 15	Feb. 10, 4:00 pm	Feb. 10, 7:30 pm

†Northern Ireland and Scotland only. ‡Except Northern Ireland and Scotland. §Australia must be specially addressed.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City's Constables Charged With Overstepping Legal Duty

Boston's constables, figuring frequently in the news of late, have caused questions among readers, to whom the idea of a constable usually conjures up the image of a country police officer, with a badge prominently displayed on his coat lapel. But constables in the employ of the city, while preserving some of the power of their country brethren, have duties much greater than those pertaining merely to preservation of the peace.

Owing to efforts of the Boston Finance Commission, much attention has been directed at this particular type of city employee. While investigating the activities of the city law department, the Finance Commission has attempted to prove that on various occasions several constables connected with that department have overstepped their legal bounds in obtaining information of the city's case against Edmund L. Dolan.

Eight in Particular

Attached to the Law Department are eight constables, whose activities may best be described as those of handy-men to the Corporation Counsel and his assistants. These constables have the status of special officers, and their ordinary duties include the serving of summonses and investigating cases in which the city is concerned. If a claim is brought against the city for a flooded cellar, for a defective sidewalk, or for any of the myriad charges to which a municipality is subject, it is the duty of the constables to probe the case and to collect data for the city's use.

One constable hired by the Law Department has the job of photographing the scene of all accident claims. At the Finance Commission's hearing, he testified that during the week following the recent snowstorm he averaged 22 hours' work a day photographing scenes of mishaps which might conceivably result in charges against the city.

Round About Court

In addition to the routine work mentioned above, the Law Department may assign the constables to special work, such as that done recently by Sidney E. Sullivan, discharged two days ago, in gathering evidence for the Dolan case. A third task performed by the eight Law Department constables is to take the place at court, during city cases, of the police officers formerly assigned there. They wait upon the Corporation Counsel and his assistants and perform clerical duties about the court.

Constables are, however, not confined exclusively to the Law Department. They also are assigned to various other departments, such as the Health, Collecting and Public Works Departments. In these city divisions their work is generally restricted to serving notices and collecting fees owed the city.

How Appointed

They are appointed annually by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council committee on constables. This committee investigates each case and makes its recommendation to the Mayor. The salary varies from some $1600 to $2000 a year.

The appointment of constables has often been a bone of contention between the Mayor and the Finance Commission, the latter accusing Mr. Mansfield of appointing more than were necessary. There are about 80 constables at the present time compared with 65 during James M. Curley's administration.

Civil Service Aspect

It is averred that many of the constables are now employed as clerks in the various departments, to the contravention of Civil Service laws, which require Civil Service employees in these positions. The Finance Commission has alleged that Mayor Mansfield appointed extra constables as rewards for political favors, and not because of any need for their services.

The last few days of the Finance Commission's hearing has seen the attempt by the members of that body to prove that several of the constables employed by the city are not legal residents of Boston, or have merely established straw residences here for the purpose of obtaining employment in the city administration.

Bicycle Trails Planned For Connecticut Valley

AMHERST, Mass., Feb 5 (AP)—Bicycles built for two may not come back but John Dickson, chairman of the Connecticut Valley trails conference, thinks cycling is due for new popularity.

Mr. Dickson, member of the sponsoring committee for the third annual conference of outdoor recreation at Massachusetts State College March 12, urged today special attention be given to the development of bicycle paths.

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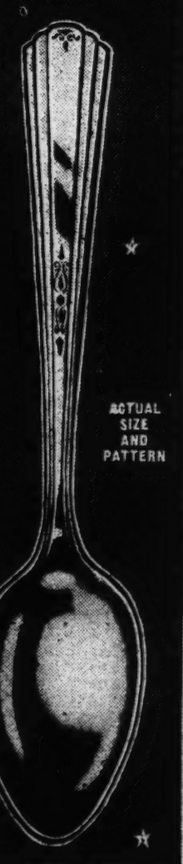
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Suit Gives Importance to the Blouse

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Blouses Definitely 'In'

Both Frilly and Tailored for All Sorts of Occasions

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT IS always important, but perhaps particularly so this season, that women should co-ordinate properly the various items and accessories that build a costume to completion. Our story today is about blouses, to which particular importance will be given in our spring wardrobes by the popularity of suits and the great variety existent in their styles and in the functions for which they are designed.

Blouses (or, in this case, their rural cousins, shirts and sweaters) are worn with sports skirts and culottes; true blouses, but tailored ones, are necessary companions of morning suits; frilly versions enhance the very feminine afternoon suits; and both tailored and frilly waists are associated with the dinner suit.

For Sports

The sports skirt or the culotte worn for athletic games, for country walking, on the campus, and for certain types of traveling, such as cruises and motoring, calls for a shirt of linen, piqué, or novelty cotton weave or for a sweater.

Much linen this season is crush-resistant and it is offered in delectable pastel shades, approved for sports. They compose attractively with the navy, brown, beige, and gray which constitute the summer's color gamut for skirts, suits and coats. A well-styled linen shirt is illustrated. It is very feminine with its yoke, high-set, pleated pockets, and short sleeves, yet it is distinctly designed for undress, a fact made clear by the material and also by the open collar band, so very casual.

Shirts of piqué and novelty cottons are likely to be more severely cut, with long sleeves having turnback cuffs, high man-cut collars and pleated bosoms, sometimes fastened with studs, feminized by arrangement in groups of two or three. Piqués are both printed and woven in many interesting patterns, often taking the form of swirls, scrolls, and undulating ribbon motifs, usually developed in pastel tones on white grounds. Shirtings show Jacquard and dobby weaves and also all-over prints in dark or neutral colors.

Sweaters

Sweaters may be chosen in the pull-over style or in the cardigan, jumper or jacket versions, and they range from the informal turtle-neck model, particularly good for nautical use and active games, to dressmaker models with yokes, contrast pipings, dramatic buttons (which may match wide leather belts) tricky necklines, half-sleeves, and appliquéd trimmings. These are most consistently worn for walking and motoring and watching the activities of other people.

Solid colors are now the vogue in sweaters and both black and dark blue have registered popularity in combination with gray tweed skirts. They may be enlivened by a few stripes or a double collar, or a piping of another color, but tones are not mixed in the wools. Some, however, are made reversible so that the two surfaces offer different colors. Many of the "ish" tones are obtainable — yellowish, copperish, greenish, and so forth. The Tyrolean jacket sweater is fond of white with green pipings. Lengths encircle the top of the hips and terminate in ribbing.

Tailored Street Suits

Women who have only one suit during a season are likely to choose the tailored type, and although this is designed particularly for early-in-the-day wear, it may change its character and achieve an importance befitting later daytime occasions by wearing dressy blouses and interesting accessories. It is perfectly good form thus to formalize a morning suit by a blouse particularly intended for the afternoon suit —which, even though fitted, is characterized by dressmaker detail and is often fashioned of soft materials, such as heavy sheers, lightweight rabbit's hair, novelty wools, and even satin and silk.

First we will consider the blouses most appropriate to wear for shopping, business and for the usual run of affairs in lives which are not wedded to ceremonious events.

Two demands are made of such blouses, the one that they look attractive under the jacket and the other that when the jacket is removed they shall achieve some degree of unity with the skirt so that their effect resembles the top of a frock rather than a unit only arbitrarily related to the skirt.

Broadly speaking, there are two styles of jacket belonging to tailored suits, one of which fastens straight down the front and the other of which closes with one button at the waist leaving the front open. The latter style requires of the blouse a definite interest from neckline to waist or the addition of ascot or scarf of a plain model in order to fill in dramatically the revealed space. The closed jacket, which shows chiefly the collar and a small v below it, is less exigent. A compromise is effected by the bows with long, wide ends which appear on many models below Chinese neckbands, and rolled, peaked, and folded collars.

Our illustration of a peplum blouse of silhouette taffeta represents an excellent type for morning, better with the closed jacket. The cap sleeve extended by shoulder pleats is the latest word and the small, regularly-spaced motifs in contrasted color are smart.

More informal materials are patterned challis, necktie silk, silk shirtings, shantung, bengaline and tissue wool.

Afternoon Models

The omnipresent pleat characterizes the more elaborate blouse and richer materials are used, such as heavy crepes, satins, chiffons (often printed) voile, mousseline-de-soie, net, lace, and changeable taffeta with patterning in tiny lacquered motifs set far apart and irregularly.

One illustration is of a heavy crepe blouse made with long sleeves and a pleated bosom is an excellent solution for immediate wear with a suit to which a coat is added for warmth; or for early spring after the topcoat has been discarded. The long sleeves are still comfortable and of heavy crepe. The model comes in white and the pastels and is extremely dressy and refreshing in appearance. The pleated bosom composed of tiny tucks between broader ones, is high style as is the neckline and bow with its scarf ends. The shoulder cut in one with the sleeve is important also.

As the season advances sheer materials will become more and more attractive and among them net will hold a high place. In one illustration we see a blouse of black net in which the season's ubiquitous pleats form the back and front, and the front pleat is dressed up by oblong studs. This model is excellent for afternoon wear and also at dinner under the dinner jacket. It is available also in mousseline-de-soie.

It will be noticed that three of the illustrated models are tuck-ins. This type is well liked, for many jackets are very short and boleros occupy a prominent place also in the picture. It would be awkward if hip-length or longer blouses produced a tiered effect accidentally, as it were.

A great deal of white will be used this summer, but the neutral tones which predominate in suits are very becoming to colors also, and many blouses will offer coral, petunia, copper, rust, turquoise, amethyst, dusky pink, purple-blue and amber as enlivening harmonies. Opaline tints are expected to have a great vogue on account of the prospective exhibition in the Tuileries of Renoir canvases. But there is to be also an exhibition of Manet paintings and in these the colors are dark and dramatic, so one may please one's self and still remain in the temple of fashion.

Forbath & Réjane

Upper Row: Left—Linen Shirt for Sports Wear, Obtainable in an Interesting Color Range. The Undress Expression of the Open Collar-Band Is Excellent for This Type of Shirtwaist; and the Yoke With Pleated Pockets Immediately Below It Bespeaks a Definite Mode. Right—This Blouse of Silhouette Taffeta Is After a Design by Schiaparelli. The Sleeve, Which Is Pleated Into the Top of the Armhole, Illustrates an Important Mode, as Does the Pussycat Bow Under the Chin. Below—Crêpe Blouse to Be Had in White and the Pastels. The Pleated Front, the High Neckline Finished With Scarf Ends, and the Shoulder Cut-in-One With the Sleeve Are High Style Points. All From Bonwit Teller

Forbath & Réjane

Black Net Blouse Fastened With Oblong Studs Down a Broad Box Pleat That Contrasts With the Side Pleats Forming Both the Front and Back of the Garment. From Bonwit Teller

Novel Fabrics For Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Metal, which has been freely woven into materials during the past season in order to give a sparkling effect, is to play a still more important part in the spring fabrics, a new material being made entirely of metal which glistens with rainbow colors. Other novelties include a fine worsted into which tiny metal beads are woven at spaces of half an inch, and a fascinating material combining wool, cellophane, and colored metal strands in a single complex texture.

Staple fibre or spun rayon can resemble either silk or cotton, both being produced in large quantities to meet the demand for luxury materials. They replace expensive silks which formerly came from abroad, and can also be used for tennis frocks, lingerie or furnishing fabrics.

As staple fibre, unlike rayon, needs to be spun, it offers employment to all sections of the industry, and can be spun without producing waste or fine dust which is so trying to the cotton worker. Another advantage is that it has a stable price and is, therefore, not subject to fluctuations due to crop failures.

A Valentine Cake for the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTENTIMES our own families appreciate special attention to holiday meals even more than guests. February is a month of holidays so, whether you entertain or not, give the family the fun of a dress-up desert.

This Valentine Cake will charm the heart of anyone—young or old—and it is as good as it looks too. Special pans aren't necessary because three-layer cake pans will serve if you will cut a heart shaped paper pattern and lay it over each cake. Follow the pattern and cut each layer, then build one on top of the other with filling or frosting. After the entire cake has been covered with boiled frosting, it may be decorated with ornamental frosting or small candy hearts.

Valentine Cake

Cream thoroughly
1 cup butter
2 cups sugar. Add
4 egg yolks, beaten. Then alternately add
1 cup milk and the following sifted dry ingredients
3 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder. Fold in two egg whites, beaten. Fill three large layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes. Cut each layer in shape of hearts.

Boiled Frosting

Place
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar and
⅛ teaspoon salt in a smooth saucepan and stir until dissolved. Boil sirup to 242° F. or until it spins a long thread. Pour into
2 stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla and continue beating until stiff enough to spread on cake.

The Family's Own Valentine

Do You Read 'Creatively'?

You May Enjoy Giving Yourself This 8-Point Test

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT long ago, the following list of questions was appended to an article in one of our well-known school journals entitled "An Interval for Reading":

1. Do you read for thrills, recreation, or information?
2. Does your reading help to guide your work and your living?
3. Do you plan your reading?
4. Does your reading stimulate you to think for yourself?
5. Do you read old, time-tested books to help you discriminate among the new ones?
6. Does a good book lead you to hunt for its "relations," especially those written from a different point of view?
7. Do you take time to read the preface?
8. Do you share your reading?

Whatever One Seeks

The purpose for which any individual reads colors to a very large extent the influence which her reading has upon her attitude of mind. If one reads for thrills, recreation or information, one is very apt to find just what one is looking for.

The first question, however, must not be looked upon too narrowly. What do we mean by thrills? The definition of the word itself reads: "To experience a keen or exquisite sensation." A thrill is a vibration caused by the unusual contact of one substance with that of another. The beautful tone of a violin is a thrill which passes along the string when a master hand guides the bow.

Thrills in reading do not come alone from tales of gangsters and mystery. There are thrills of wonder and beauty—a fine description, an inspiring travel book, a beautiful poem awaken in the reader thrills caused by the clarity of expression of outstanding mental and imaginative thought.

And recreation. Do you read merely to be amused, to escape from uneasy thoughts? Or do you read to limber up your thinking apparatus to grasp a better understanding of life and its various modes than you have known before? Do you read to clarify and to strengthen your thought—to "re-create" it?

If you read for these last-mentioned purposes, you have already gained the power of finding information, for you will be bringing to your reading a vital and magnetic mentality, which grasps the truth of the page and makes it your own.

Creative reading such as this cannot help but guide your work and your living. You will not only plan your reading; you will set aside certain periods of the day to be spent with a book, as you set aside hours for meals, for business, for teaching, for rest, for nourishment.

And as your reading helps you to form your ideas and stabilize your thought, you will come to know ideas, evaluations, interpretations of things, which are your own.

You will read not only old time-tested books, you will discriminate among the new ones. You will go from one good book to another. You will gain many viewpoints, and you will also gain the ability to stand aside and with your own opinion, open to change, reach a positive decision on many subjects.

Years ago, Bacon wrote: "Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider." And this is the enviable state of mind which the well-read woman finds growing within her.

One cannot help but share such reading as this with others, for it becomes an intrinsic part of one's daily thinking.

"She is a well-read woman," is a tribute worth having. Persistent, comprehensive, creative reading will color one's life and one's personality, one's conversation and all one's contacts with men and women.

The Author's Letter to Us

The final question in the list asks: "Do you read the preface of a book?"

This foreword or introduction, too often left between closed pages, is frequently the open sesame to a volume. It is the intimate revelation of the author as to how the book came to be. In it he gives tribute to those who may have assisted him in gathering material for it or in any other manner. A preface is often dated. More than likely it will hold the name of the place in which the book was written. In simple friendly fashion it gives us a glimpse of the author, and we have a sense of comradeship with him as we go through his pages.

When we read, we are doing for ourselves one of the great services which lie within our reach. Only steady readers who persist in their reading in the face of crowded hours and multiple duties realize how these thoughts of others, either by semblance or by contrast to our own, help to give more meaning to our days.

Kitchen Kinks

Window Shade Springs

I was glad to find out that window shade springs can be simply and easily rewound by inserting the flat end of the roller between the tines of a kitchen fork and turning.

Within Easy Reach

I find that by sewing the clothespin bag to a coat hanger, it can easily be pushed along the line and the pins are within easy reach.

Flavored with Postum

I have found that a good cake icing can be made from powdered sugar, a small lump of butter, and moistened to the proper consistency with Postum (proportions—one teaspoonful of Postum to a cup of boiling water).

(Mrs.) L. W. H.

Theme for a Psalm?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many unsung heroines of everyday life—women doing the brave and courageous thing in a quiet way. And among these I rate high the business or professional woman who, once having chosen a career as homemaker, wife and mother, now, through circumstances, goes forth to work each day while yet managing to be homemaker, mother and even, to the best of her ability, father to the child in her care.

Not that these women think of themselves as heroines. They are the last to do that. Accepting the fact that the child is their responsibility and privilege and only seeing the need for food, clothing, guidance, shelter, home environment, they for the most part have long since learned to meet in a quiet, undramatic way each problem as it arises, with no attention to heroics. But this, I feel, is the highest kind of heroism.

You probably all know one or two of these women. I count among my friends four, and a fine piece of work each is doing. Years ago I began to watch with appreciation a mother and daughter meeting this problem together. The mother taught in a private school, and the child, spending many hours alone with books and games in the company of an inexpensive little nurse, steadily grew more thoughtful and reliable as she faced life foursquare with a mother who was unfailingly honest and fearless with her. "Fear is the worst thing we have to meet," this mother once told me. "A sense of aloneness, of over-responsibility. And we are all too likely to think that the child will suffer from this situation that we cannot help. When anything goes wrong we forget that other mothers probably have the same problems to meet with their children; and we are inclined to feel it is entirely because of our emergency makeshift situation."

A capable young mother of a fine lad spoke of this also. "Furthermore," she added, "the woman who is sole head of the family for her child, needs to realize that she is not alone in working it out to a successful solution. In other words, it has been done before, and the child comes out all right." As far as that goes, she also pointed out, from time immemorial, women have gone forth to work in the fields and hung their babies in a tree hammock or put them in some other safe place. The modern woman who must go out to work and yet provide for her child's care and guidance has always had plenty of company in all walks of life the world over.

"What will help other women who are in your situation?" I asked her. She thought a moment. "First, a woman must realize that it has been done before, and successfully," she said, studying it out. This, so she maintained, helps to allay fear, to deal with self-pity and any over-developed sense of responsibility. Second, a woman must seek to meet the needs of the situation in an impersonal way, "just as she meets her daily problems in store or office, intelligently, not emotionally." She can take comfort in the fact that it is this very impersonal point of view that will be of vast benefit to the child, in freeing him from personal domination, and helping him to find himself. As the years go by and the child spends more hours with a housekeeper or teachers than with her, she must realize that the very richness of her companionship in the short time she is with him will eventually keep him closer to her than to all the rest. For she comes from a world of experiences. She has the advantage of being to him a continual adventure, romance. This will meet the troubled thoughts assailing the "working mother," that try to tell her she cannot be as much to her child as the woman who is at home all day.

As I said above, I have four of these friends, and I wish to record here that in each case the companionship and understanding between mother and daughter or mother and son is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen.

We women who are not trying to do this quadruple job of mother, father, and homemaker, business woman and sole support, can be of active help to those friends of ours who have it to do. In the first place we will help them greatly by knowing they can do it—actually knowing they can. A few questions have revealed to me that they would be grateful for this confidence. The world would try to have them take almost any step, wise or unwise, just to change their circumstances. They feel this pressure, and it does not help them to think clearly. They certainly deserve every chance to work things out without being pushed by other people's concepts of what they should or should not do "to give Johnnie a home." I think we can appreciate their good work, and admire it, without marveling at it. If we marvel, we are showing that we think it unnatural and this, too, is a handicap for our friend to meet. We may want to do things for her, through doing something for the child. But we must think what will help—not help our feelings but really help her. The busy mother may find it difficult to refuse some fine trip or expensive gift offered her child; but it often emphasizes the fact that she herself cannot provide such things, and in some cases it simply makes the child less content with the situation he and she are meeting so honestly and courageously.

"It is not a real kindness to place such a mother in a position of feeling financially dependent on a relative or friend," said one of my four unsung heroines. "Tell them that. And tell them most of all that we need—not their sympathy, emotionalism, or their plans for us, but their support and encouragement." And she added, "It would be fun sometime to hear from successful men and women who were once children in the same situation as is my boy. I shouldn't be surprised to learn that they count as untold benefits some of the very experiences they otherwise would not have had."

Millicent Taylor

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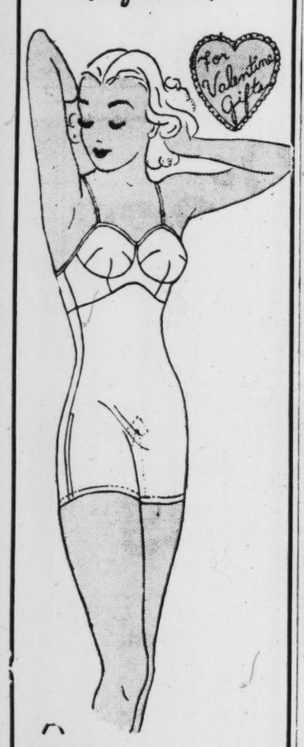
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Radio Libraries Building Up Archives of Voice Recordings

Radio Comment

The voice of Huey Long recently boomed out over a radio station in Louisiana—one of his typical radio speeches—timely enough to have an important effect in keeping the Long machine in power in the Democratic primary last week. The recording had been made shortly before the Senator was assassinated last summer. Its use hints at a utilitarian and historical value in recording the voices of famous personages.

American radio networks and stations have neglected this side of their art, while in Great Britain and Germany the radio authorities are fast building up archives of recordings by which they may some day repeat momentous programs and speeches for the benefit of posterity.

The American networks are quietly beginning to collect libraries of recordings though they are not saying much about it. Both National and Columbia have rigid rulings against recordings except where used as background or for incidental sound effects.

King George's recent passing and the accession of King Edward to the British throne recalled to Lewis Windmuller, operator of a recording service in Washington which has transcribed some of Long's speeches, that his company's library includes a complete file of last year's jubilee radiocast from all parts of the Empire in honor of the reign of the late monarch. The recordings include King George's speech and those of other world notables as they were heard on the American radio and recorded "off the air."

Mr. Windmuller also has a record of Rudyard Kipling's last radiocast speech to America, and not long ago the Belgian Embassy in Washington acquired from him a disk of the last radiocast speech of the former King of the Belgians. The collection of recorded speeches and events in Mr. Windmuller's library has also supplied similar requests from the Russian, French and Japanese embassies.

From England comes a report that the British Broadcasting Corporation has even acquired a mobile recording unit which can be rushed to the scene of big public events in order to record the words and sounds, for the British radio impresarios do not share the antipathy toward "canned programs" heretofore displayed by their American brethren.

The B. B. C. explains in its annual review for 1935 it has acquired this equipment "to enable events or speeches which cannot be broadcast at the time they occur, or which warrant reproduction at a better listening hour, to be cut, edited and reproduced later as a summary impression of the whole. This method of presentation is being employed in increasing degree, especially as a means of illustrating news events." It is also quite efficacious for repeating important broadcasts over the Empire shortwave service to the colonies and dominions at more favorable listening hours than the immediate time zone differential might permit.

Britain's radio organization has a library of records that includes the voices of leaders in every sphere of life, together with records of old British customs and dialects which are believed to be dying out. Recently, records of the voices of Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and other notables made before the war have been added to records of their speeches in later years. Efforts are even now being made, the B. B. C. reports, to revive the voices of Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury made on ancient phonographic cylinders toward the end of the last century. The company also has in its "library" the voices of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

* * *

Television Film Ban

While the Radio Corporation of America is busy again denying published reports that it will shortly have a $200 television receiving set on the market—reports that are obviously unfounded in view of the lack of transmission facilities for programming such equipment—word comes from England that the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association is considering the banning of films for television transmission until they are at least three months old.

England's first public television system goes into operation sometime this spring, with two transmitters offering two different types of pictures locally in the London area and with receiving apparatus costing from $250 to $400 going on the market as a test of public response. The American television experimenters are awaiting field tests of the experimental transmitter being installed in the Empire State Building, New York, before determining whether vision by radio is ready to come out of the laboratories.

One of the perplexing problems of television is the source of program supply, and it has been suggested that film subjects be used largely. The British film men's ban is aimed primarily at the televising of news films, but the British radio press reports that the British Broadcasting Corporation will probably install its own news-filming unit as a source of supply, if necessary. Moreover, it is recalled here that Gaumont British, the big motion picture producer, is controlling stockholder of Baird Television, Ltd., which is one of the two systems to be inaugurated in London this spring.

* * *

News on Shortwaves

According to the Short Wave Institute of America, a Washington group, there are 24 news programs in English from foreign shores. They range all around the clock from 4:30 a. m. to 11:20 p. m., as follows:

E.S.T.	Country	Frequency, (megacycles)
A. M.		
4:30	Germany	9.54 and 15.2
4:45	France	11.88
5:15	England	9.51 and 15.14
7:00	France	15.24
7:00	Germany	9.54 and 15.20
8:00	England	15.14 and 17.79
8:45	Germany	9.56
10:45	Italy	11.81
11:15	Germany	9.56
11:30	England	9.51 and 11.86
P. M.		
1:00	England	9.51 and 11.75
1:30	Italy	9.64
2:00	Germany	6.02 and 11.77
2:30	France	11.88
4:00	Germany	6.02 and 11.77
5:15	Spain	9.87
5:25	England	9.51 and 9.58
6:00	Italy	9.83
6:30	Spain	9.87
7:45	England	6.05 and 9.58
8:00	France	11.72
8:15	Germany	6.02
11:00	England	6.11 and 9.58
11:20	France	11.72

* * *

Shortwave Programs

The following programs are selected from the schedules of domestic and foreign shortwave transmitters:

Sunday, Feb. 9

Boston—4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL 25.5m (11790kc).
Boston—6:15 p. m.—William R. Rathvon, member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, in a talk, "A Boy's Impression of Lincoln by One Who Heard Him Deliver His Gettysburg Address." W1XAL, 40m (6.04mc).
London—6:55 p. m.—Bells, and an Empire Service, relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Boston—7 p. m.—International good will broadcast to Mexico in Spanish. W1XAL, Boston, 25.4m (11,790kc).
Mexico City—7 p. m.—A musical portrait of Old Mexico. XECR, 40.m (7380kc).
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—A rendezvous north, east, south, west. A merry wrangle. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Monday, Feb. 10

Paris—3:30 p. m.—"Sapho," drama in five acts, by d'Alphonse Daudet et Belot. FYA, 25.2m (11,880kc).
Tokyo—4 p. m.—A program of Japanese and European music with announcements in English. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.790kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English. La Scala Theater, Milan: opera, "Il Tabarro" (Puccini); talk, H. E. Giotto Dainelli, Italian academician, explorer, on "Ethiopia as Seen by a Geologist." 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
London—6:50 p. m.—Talk by the chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Reports of the Olympic Winter Games. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Tuesday, Feb. 11

Paris—3:30 p. m.—Concert by the National Orchestra. FYA, 25.2m. (11,880kc.).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. (11,790kc.).
Schenectady—6:45 p. m.—E. M. Kinney, aeronautical and marine expert. W2XAF, 31.4m. (9550kc.).
London—7:15 p. m.—"Lullaby." Impression of a Scotswoman's life. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc.).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Madrigals and folk tunes from the 17th and 18th centuries. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc.).
Montreal—9:30 p. m.—Ici Paris—This is Paris. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m. (6150kc.). CJRX, 25.60m. (11,720kc.).

Wednesday, Feb. 12

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Overseas program in English." RW-59 (6000 or 12,000kc).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the news." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English; band of the Royal Metropolitan Police Force of Rome, conducted by Andrea Marchesini. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
London—6:30 p. m.—Talk: "Foreign Affairs." Sir Frederick Whyte. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc, GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Panama City—7:30 p. m.—Children's Hour, HP5B, 59.7m (6030kc).
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Familiar strains of great masters. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Cincinnati—10:30. p. m.—Grand Opera. W8XAL, 49.6m (6060kc).

Thursday, Feb. 13

Tokyo—4 p. m.—Program from Tokyo's amusement center, with news bulletins in English. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6:45 p. m.—"The Story of a Song," description and music of the history of "Home, Sweet Home," "Men of Harlech," and "Robin Adair." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Let everyone show what he can do! DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Songs of yesterday and today. Suzy Vinker. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

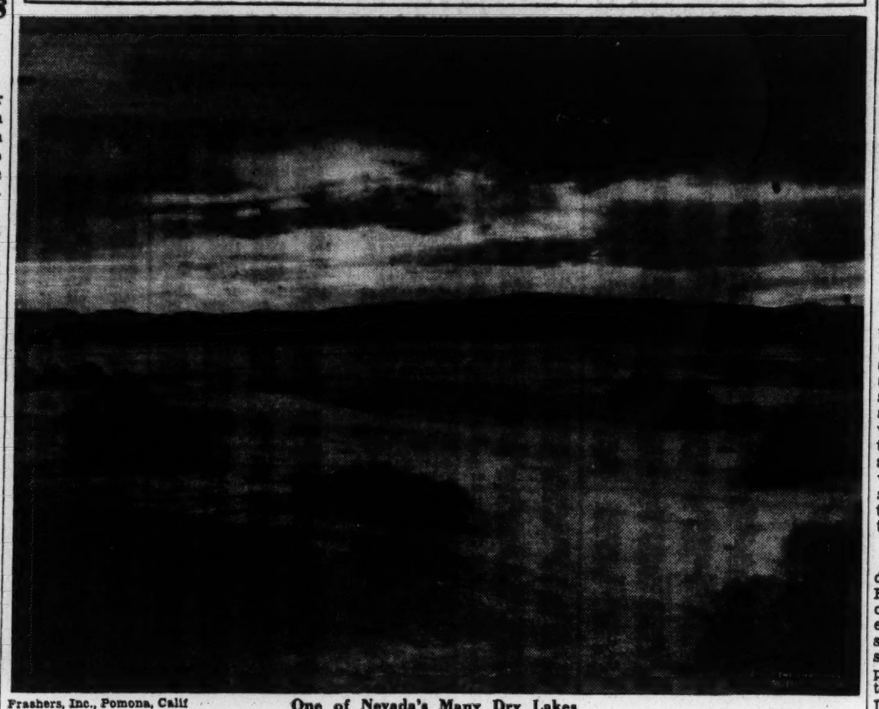
Friday, Feb. 14

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6 p. m.—"My Valentine," sentimental program for St. Valentine's Day. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA 49.5m (6050kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English; Royal Opera House, Rome: "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Verdi); "Rome's Midnight Voice" by Miss Amy Bernardy. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Madrid—6:45 p. m.—Basque Music. EAQ, 30.5m (9870kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Woman's Hour: Spring Cleaning. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Grand Opera selections. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).

Saturday, Feb. 15

New York City—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc), and W2XAD, 19.8m (15,400kc).
Moscow—4 p. m.—Program in English. RW-59 (6000 or 12,000kc).
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—Week's review of "League of Nations Peace Discussions." HBL, 31.2m (9580kc).
London—7:15 p. m.—Winter Olympic Games: Running commentary on the ice hockey match, relayed from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—A Dance Evening in "Old Berlin." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Pittsburgh—Midnight—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc).

Lake Waterless



Frashers, Inc., Pomona, Calif

One of Nevada's Many Dry Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Throughout Nevada there are numerous dry lakes, tracts of land, some several miles in length and breadth, that some thousand or million years ago were real lakes but are now dry. The surface of these dry lakes is hard and smooth as glass forming a favorite speedway for motorists. They also make an ideal landing field for airplanes. With the exception of a lone joshua tree or a clump of sagebrush here and there, they are devoid of vegetation. Some of these dry lakes were at one time filled with fresh water while others were of salt water. When and how they dried up is one of nature's secrets.

One-House Legislature Opposed in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Believing a movement afoot in California to institute a one-house legislature might endanger property owners, the California Real Estate Association went on record here as opposing any attempt to change the existing two-house system.

The resolution passed unanimously by the state directors called upon each member of the association, including member boards, to do "everything within their power to maintain our present legislative bodies and to oppose the supplanting thereof with a single legislative body.

The "whereas" list in the resolution pointed out the factors with which territorial and population units as the basis of representation best protected both urban and rural communities.

TVA Report Estimates Assets at $78,340,604

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, listing assets of $78,340,604, has been submitted to Congress. The report carried sections dealing with personnel and power contracts which were not originally included as part of the information available to the legislators.

Representative McLean (R) of New Jersey, TVA critic, contended there had been an unwarranted delay in receipt of the report and it should have been made in December and not in February. Since the protest had accomplished the result intended, he said he would not at this time press his request for an explanation as to why the report was delayed.

Two Thirds of 36,000 Motor Fatalities In 1935 in Small Towns

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Two out of every three automobile fatalities last year occurred in small towns and rural communities, the National Safety Council reported today.

A survey of the 36,400 fatalities in 1935 showed that two thirds occurred in towns of less than 10,000 population and in rural areas, and only one third in cities of more than 10,000, the council said.

City auto fatalities numbered 11,800 last year, a decrease of 9 per cent from 1934. In small towns and on country highways the total was 24,600, or 6 per cent increase.

The rise in rural communities has been constant since 1924, the council found. Since then city fatalities have increased only 27 per cent, compared to a rise of 44 per cent on country highways.

Of the 8000 city pedestrian fatalities, 3200 victims were jaywalkers and about the same number were killed at intersections. The remaining 1600 included children playing in streets, men working, and others.

The remaining 20,500 victims last year were occupants of vehicles figuring in accidents attributed to speeding, passing on curves and hills, weaving in and out of traffic, failing to obey traffic signals and improper turning.

Illinois to Investigate State Prison Conditions

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—Gov. Henry Horner offered a free rein yesterday to a commission of 16 he invited to investigate general prison conditions as his answer to charges of lax prison administration which followed the killing of Richard Loeb in Stateville penitentiary a week ago. Widely-known experts from many walks of life were asked to reply immediately that the inquiry might start promptly.

A Will County grand jury was ordered impaneled Feb. 17 at Joliet to determine whether Loeb was slain in a "deliberate murder plot" planned by disgruntled inmates or was fatally slashed in a private fight with convict James Day.

Amateur Astronomers Guided To Eclipses at Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The notion that eclipses are confined to the sun and moon was dispelled yesterday by Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of Hayden Planetarium, who delivered the first of a series of lectures to be continued through February.

Two separate classes of eclipses were discribed by Dr. Fisher, 1—self-luminous bodies like the sun and other stars which shine by their own light, and 2—the moon, planets, and their satellites which shine by reflected light.

In the first group, eclipses can take place only when a member of our solar system comes between the sun or some more distant star and an observer on the earth. In the second instance, the planets or their satellites may be eclipsed in two ways, either by another member of the solar system coming between it and the earth thus blotting it from view, or by a body likewise in the solar system coming between it and the source of its normal illumination.

Moon and Star

"As the moon progresses its own diameter in an hour," explained Dr. Fisher, "its advancing edge snaps out the light of the star that it is eclipsing as abruptly as though a switch had been turned. Equally suddenly, and within the same period of time, the star appears on the opposite side of the moon's disk. In the vernacular of the astronomer, this is an occultation. When the star is an extremely bright one, only a small telescope is needed to observe this."

Jupiter

The astronomer, Galileo, found that one of the first objects he saw through his new telescope was the planet Jupiter, and he beheld for the first time the four larger satellites or moons of this planet which were later named after him and are known as the Galilean satellites. He also noticed that the satellites sometimes disappeared from view. The planet and all of its moons shine by the sun's light. Sometimes the planet cuts off this light from one of the moons, which therefore disappears from view. Again, the satellite in moving around its orbit may disappear behind the planet itself. The former is termed an eclipse, the later an occultation.

The interested amateur may, with a small telescope, witness this phenomenon with the moons of Jupiter. Should there be Jupiterites living along the path of its shadow, they would see an eclipse of the sun, which as we are able to do on those rare occasions when our moon crosses the face of the sun.

Oftener of the Sun

Lunar eclipses are actually rarer than solar eclipses, but when one does occur it may be seen from over half the globe, and therefore seems to be more frequent. The moon, as it enters the earth's shadow, grows dimmer, and is copper colored in appearance. Even when it is totally eclipsed, there is enough diffused light from the earth's atmosphere to light it dimly. The moon may remain eclipsed for a two-hour period before it emerges slowly from the shadow.

Eclipses occur, too, among double stars. When one moves across the other, the light of both is dimmed. Algol in the constellation of Perseus is perhaps the best known of the variable stars. Although ordinarily bright, in periods of two days and 21 hours its brightness fades and slowly builds up again.

This Year

For this year, there remain three eclipses visible on the earth, one of the sun and two of the moon. They stand plotted as follows:

June 19—Total eclipse of the sun, visible from the Mediterranean across southern Russia, Greece, China and northern Japan.

July 4—Partial eclipse of the moon, visible in eastern hemisphere, mostly south of the equator.

Dec. 13 and 14—Annular eclipse of the sun, visible over the eastern part of the Indian ocean, across Australia and New Zealand and parts of the Pacific.

Industrialists Named As Drexel Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 — Two more prominent industrialists have been added to the board of trustees of Drexel Institute with the election of William M. Irish, president of the Atlantic Refining Company, and Robert F. Runge, vice-president of SKF Industries.

Drexel Institute has become famous as an exponent of the combined study and work plan for engineering and technical students. Many of those taking courses are working, as part of their schooling, in Philadelphia plants. The membership of the institute's board of trustees is so constituted as to provide further close contacts with the needs for trained men which arise in the industrial and engineering fields.

Mr. Irish, graduate of Cornell University, has spent his entire business career in the petroleum industry. Mr. Runge spent a year and a half in industry before he entered Drexel Institute, graduating in 1906. Through the employment service of the institute he entered the engineering department of the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, which was taken over by the SKF interests in 1917.

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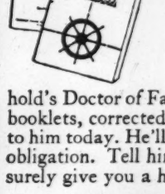

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Listed Stock Quotations

Rail Equipments and Sugars Higher in Irregular Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Issues Able To Breast Waves Of Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Gains of a point or more dotted the stock market list in late trading today, but most of the improvement was fractional.

Industrial classifications, notably the farm and business machine stocks, and those of several miscellaneous manufacturing concerns lent the chief stiffening to the market, following a wavering first hour's dealings. Many of the standard rails, utilities and industrials barely edged forward, and a few were nipped by profit-taking.

Several gains of Two Points

Case and Western Union advanced around 2 points each, while Deere, National Cash Register, Burroughs, Lambert, Worthington Pump, Timken, New York Shipbuilding and Mack Trucks did nearly as well. Fractional gainers included, Chrysler, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem and Anaconda.

General Electric, Santa Fe and Westinghouse eased.

The late tone was firm. Volume approximated 2,700,000 shares.

Grains got up slightly, but cotton gave ground from the beginning.

The French franc and other leading gold currencies slumped off against the dollar to around the point at which gold exports from New York were no longer profitable.

Bonds Generally Firm

U. S. Government issues moved ahead today for moderate gains in a more active bond market. Rail liens led the corporate list to fractionally higher levels. Foreigns were dull.

Activity in the U. S. Government group was about double that of Tuesday. Demand was attributed by investment experts to President Roosevelt's desire for cancellation of approximately $1,000,000,000 of federal credit unused by various relief and recovery agencies.

The President's remark that he looked for cancellation of nearly $500,000,000 of authorized but unused credit of the Home Owners' Loan Loan Corporation was believed to have been the principal factor in the brisk buying of the bonds of this agency. The 2¾s at one time were up 7-32nds. Somewhat smaller fractional advances were made by a wide scattering of U. S. Treasury loans.

French 7½s jumped more than a point. Other foreign obligations were down a little.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Irregularity developed on the Stock Exchange today, and dealings were quieter. Gilt-edged securities, home rails, industrials, and armament shares met with support and were firmer, while speculative stocks eased on profit-taking. Transatlantic issues were uncertain. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Rentes were higher in an irregular market today. The session was marked by gains in French industrials, chemical and metal shares, but general weakness prevailed in the international sections. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin: After a dull opening, prices on the Boerse fluctuated narrowly today and closed slightly lower.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	40¾	42¾	Manhattan	30½	33½
City	6¾	7¼	Public	41½	43½
Commercial	168	172	Trade Bank	16	18
Fifth Av	1030	1080	Yorkville	55	..
First, N Y	1940	2000			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	65	70	Fulton	205	225
Banca C I	105	120	Guaranty	296	316
Bk N Y & T	482	500	Irving	17¾	19
Bronx	10	12	Kings Co	1725	1800
Brooklyn	123	130	Law Tle & G	1½	3
Cn Hanover	116	126	M'facturers	46½	50
Chemical	55	60	New York	122	130
Law County	49	55	Title Guar	14	16
Empire	23½	25½	Unit States	2080	2120

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	472	50	Merchants	403	..
N Shawmut	27¾	30	Second Nat	140	160

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	128	135	Harris T&S	345	390
First Nat	260	280	Northern Tr	615	..

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	65	70	Home	39½	41
Am Alliance	29	30½	North River	29½	32
Gt Ameren	32½	34½	Sprfld Fire	147	152
Hartford	88	92	U S Fire	58½	60

Boston Stocks

Feb. 5, 1936

Div. in $	(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	137	136	136	136
5.00	Boston Elevated	68	67¾	67¾	68
..	Bos & Me A St	13¼	13	13	13½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	34	33½	33½	33
..	Bos & Maine	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
..	Bos Bos Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1.50	Bos Gas & Fuel	6	6	6	7¾
6.00	Bos Gas & F pf	64	64	64	64½
4.50	Bos Gas& F pr pf	79	78	78	80
..	East Mass R	2	2	2	1½
..	East Mass R adj	3½	3	3	4¼
..	Eastern S S	11½	11	11½	11
8.00	Edison Elec	160	161	160½	160½
.62½	Employer's Group	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
..	Fd Elec pf sf	58	57½	58	57½
..	Fd Elec pf	159½	159	159¼	..
..	Isle Royal	11¼	11	11¼	11½
..	Loew's Thea	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
..	Mass Util Assn	3½	3¼	3⅜	3
..	Mercantilair	45	44¼	44¼	44
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121½	121	120⅞	121
..	Pocahontas	25	24	24¾	25½
..	Quincy Mining	85c	82c	82c	85c
.40	Shawmut Assn	13¼	13	13¼	13
4.00	Torrington	97½	95	96	98¾
..	Utah Apex	2	2	2	2
..	Utah M & T	65c	65c	65c	70c
4.50a	United Shoe M	89¾	89	89½	89¾
1.50	United Sh M pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
1.00	United Tw Drill	26½	25½	26	25

a—partly extra. e—optional, cash or stock.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.99¼	1.00⅛	.99⅛	.99⅜	+ ⅛
July	.89⅛	.89¼	.88½	.89¼	+ ¼
September	.87⅜	.88⅛	.87½	.88⅛	+ ¼
	Corn				
May	.60¾	.61¼	.60⅝	.60⅜	+ ⅛
July	.61	.61¼	.60⅞	.61	+ ⅛
September	.61⅛	.61¼	.61⅛	.61⅛	+ ⅛
	Oats				
May	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28⅝	.28⅞	+ ⅛
September	.27½	.27½	.27½	.27½	..
	Rye				
May	.58	.58½	.57⅞	.58¼	+ ⅛
July	.56⅝	.57	.56⅜	.57	+ ⅜
September	.55½	.56½	.55½	.56½	..
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
May	.86⅝	.86⅛	.86⅛	+.¼	
July	.87	.86⅝	.87	+.¼	
October	.86½	.85⅞	.86½	+.¼	

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.5	Last Feb.4
118	112¼	7	Abraham & S pf	115	115	115	115
70	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	68¾	68⅛	68¾	68¾
12¾	10¾	.10b	Adams Express	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
100½	100¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
38¼	33⅞	2	Adams Express	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
25	22¼	.60	Addressograph	23⅜	23½	23½	23¼
2	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
8½	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
3½	2	..	Airway Elec App	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
17⅜	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	16⅛	15½	16	16
45½	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf(h)	45¼	44	44	45
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp(h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
28¼	12½	..	Alleghany pfvw(h)	27¼	27	27	27⅜
28¾	12⅜	..	(Alleghpf wx xxx(h)	28	27½	27½	27
28½	12¼	..	Allegh pf wwXL(h)	27	27	27	27⅛
37⅝	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37⅝	37½	37½	37⅝
27¾	23¼	1	Allied Mills	26¼	25½	25⅝	26
170¾	157	6	Allied Shem	165¼	164½	165¼	164½
124	120⅝	7	Allied Chem pf	120	25-32	120	25-32
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
44¾	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	44⅛
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23½	22¾	22¾	23⅜
72¼	69	5	Allied Stores pf	70⅞	70½	70½	70
5⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	5	5	5	4¾
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	45½	45¼	45¼	48½
87	75	2	Amerada	83¾	83⅛	83⅝	83¼
57¾	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	59	57	58¼	57
47⅝	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	46	45¼	46	46½
68	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	68	67¾	68	68
19¼	16¼	3b	Am Crystal Sug	18½	17¼	17¾	17¼
94	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	92	91	91¾	..
50⅛	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	47½	47⅜	47½	48½
134½	119⅞	4¶	Am Can	126	125	125⅝	125⅝
166½	165	7	Am Can pf	164½	164	164	..
38½	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	36⅜	33¾	35½	34½
66¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	69¾	65¾	68	65¾
40⅝	31	..	Am Chain	40½	39	39⅜	38¼
91¾	88	3	Am Chicle	91	90	90	91⅜
34	34	4	Am Coal	34	34	34	..
13	8½	..	Am Colortype	12⅝	12	12	12
30⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¾	28¾	28⅝	29⅞
2	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
9½	7	..	Am & For Pow	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8½
41¼	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	38⅞	37¼	38	38½
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	16¼	16	16	16⅛
14½	13	1	Am Hawaiian	14	14	14¾	14
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7½	7¼	7¾	7⅝
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	43¼
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12½	12⅛	12½	12½
29¾	25½	..	Am Locomotive	30⅜	29¼	29¾	29⅜
87⅝	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	87	86¾	87	87½
12⅛	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11¼	11	11	10⅞
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34⅞	34	34⅜	35
29⅞	26⅞	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26½	25¾	26	26¾
39	35½	1½	Am News	39¼	39¼	39¼	38½
10¾	8¾	..	Am Power & Lt	10¼	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
46	37½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	43¾	43⅛	43¾	43½
55⅛	44⅞	1½	Am PL 6% pf	53⅛	52¼	53⅛	52¼
27¾	22½	..	Am Radiator	24¾	24	24⅛	24¼
27¾	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32⅛	31¾	31¾	32
94½	89¾	.5	Am Safety Razor	96	95	95	94½
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating	25⅛	24¼	24¼	24½
31	25⅞	.2	Am Shipbuilding	29½	29	29½	28⅛
68⅛	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	64¾	63¼	63⅝	65
144	136½	.7	Am Smelt & R pf	143⅝	143	143	143½
143	133⅜	6	Am Snuff pf	143	143	143	143
102¼	96½	5	Am Tobacco	101½	101½	101½	101½
103½	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	103½	102½	103½	103½
29¼	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	29½	28¾	29	29
111½	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	111	110	110	..
140½	137	6	Am Tobacco pf	138½	138½	138½	..
36	33⅞	2¶	Am Stores	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	56	55¾	56	56
164⅞	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	166	164¾	165⅞	164⅞
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7¾
35	30	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	32½	31	31¾	31¼
26¾	23⅜	1	Am Sum Tom	24⅞	24½	24½	25¾
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
70¾	62½	1b	Am Woolen pf	67⅜	66¾	66¾	66½
11	7⅛	..	Am Wr P Pap (h)	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅝
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6	6	6
31½	28	..	Anaconda Cop	31¼	30½	30¾	30¾
42	35	..	Anaconda Wire	42½	42	42	42
24¼	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	23⅞	23⅜	23½	23⅝
13⅜	11⅜	..	Andes Copper	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
53	31	..	A P W Paper	51¼	5	5	5
50	42¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	42¼	41¾	42	42¼
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	107¾	107½	107½	107¾
7⅝	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
84	66¼	.6	Armour Ill pf	81½	81	81½	80½
9¾	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	9¼	9	9	9⅛
11	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	11½	10¾	11½	10⅜
52½	47⅜	1¶	Armstrong Cork	51⅛	50½	50⅞	51
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15	14¼	14¾	14½
76¼	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	76	75	75⅛	75¾
90	79¼	5	Atchison pf	99⅝	99	99⅝	98½
32¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	33¼	32	32⅛	31¾
15½	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	13½	13	13	13¾
32⅞	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	32⅞	32	32½	32¼
50¼	48	2	Atlas Powder	58½	58	58½	59¼
27	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	26⅝
44¾	40¼	..	Auburn Auto	42¾	42¼	42¼	42
10⅛	8½	..	Austn Nchols	9½	9	9½	9⅛
14⅝	11½	2	Austin Nichol A	45	44½	44½	44
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6	6⅛

—B—

5½	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¾	5	5⅜	5
45	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	47½	47⅞	46	44¼
19½	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	19¾
26½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	28½	26	27⅞	26¼
110½	109	6½	Bamberger pf	109⅝	109	109⅝	..
45¼	41⅝	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
110½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	117½	116¼	116¼	117½
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	87¾
70	61½	..	Bayuk Cigr	68⅞	68½	68⅞	..
17⅞	14⅜	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19½	18½	19½	18½
14¼	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
24¾	21⅜	.25e	Bendix Aviation	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
21½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
56¾	48	3	Best & Co	51⅝	51	51⅝	..
54⅝	49⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	53¾	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞
132½	120¼	14g	Beth Steel pf	127¼	126¾	126¾	128¼
33½	23	1b	Bigelow Sanford	33	33	33	33½
17½	15¼	100	Blgw Knox	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅛
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25	23½	24⅛	25
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	57½	57¼	57½	57½
96	94	4¶	Bon Ami A	96	94½	94⅝	..
45	39¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
28¼	25⅝	1.60	Boston & Me	28⅛	28	28⅝	28
73½	64	2	Borg Warner	72½	72	72	72¼
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10½
3⅛	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
54⅞	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	54	53⅛	53½	54
17¾	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	17
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51⅞	51⅜	51½	51
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	45	44¾	45	45
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	43½	42½	42¾	43½
99¼	97⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98½	98½	97¾
6⅜	4⅛	..	Brooklyn Queens	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55⅛	55	55⅛	55½
65⅝	63½	3	Brown Shoe	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	..
10⅝	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅜	9½	10¼	9⅜
12½	9⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	12⅛	11⅝	12¼	12¼
19½	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18¾
110½	102¼	1m	Bucyrus E pf	110	109½	109½	..
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2½	2⅜	2½
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11¼	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
96	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	92¼	91½	92	93
13⅜	12	..	Budd Wheel	13¼	12⅜	12¾	12¾
31½	22¾	..	Bullard	30½	29½	29½	30¼
14½	11½	..	Bulova Watch	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1⅞	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	1⅞
3½	2	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	1¾
9½	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	10¼	9	9¾	9
28⅞	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	29⅞	28⅞	29½	28⅛
5⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
18½	14¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	..
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21¼	20¾	21½	20½
3½	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
3⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	3	2⅝	3	2⅝
23¼	19⅞	..	Byers	23⅜	22	22⅝	22½
74	64	..	Byers pf	70¾	69	70	66

—C—

37⅜	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35	34¾	35	34¾
1¼	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¾	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
33½	30	1	Campbell Wy&C	32⅜	31½	31½	32½
16½	14½	1	Canada Dry	15¾	15	15	15¾
13½	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅜
17¼	13	..	Capital Admin	17	16⅞	17	17⅛
48½	45¾	..	Capital Admin pf	48	48	48	..
8¾	7¾	.20	Carrier&Gen Cp	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
110½	92½	..	Case Thresh	109¾	106½	106½	107
128½	116	4	Case Thresh pf	129½	129¼	129½	128½
64	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	64⅜	63⅞	64⅜	63⅞
32¼	28½	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28½	29	28⅝
28⅝	19¼	..	Clotex Co n	27½	26¾	27	27½
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	28½	28½	28½	29⅛
52¾	47	..	Central RR of NJ	51¼	50	50	51
9¾	8⅝	..	Century Ribbon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
55¾	47¾	..	Cero de Pasco	54⅜	52⅝	52⅝	54⅜
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15¾	15	15	15
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	83¾	80½	83¾	82
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	73¾	71½	72	74
58⅞	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	58⅞
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5½
2½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
8	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (t)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
2½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2½
5	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
4⅝	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
11½	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
20½	16⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19¾	18½	18¾	19⅛
54⅝	51⅜	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55¾	54	55⅜	53½
2¼	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7½	7	7½	7
30¼	29	2	Chickasha Cot O	28¼	28	28¼	28
10¼	10	10	Chile Company	10¾	10	10	10⅛
31	25	.25b	Chile Copper	30½	29½	29½	30½
19½	15½	3	Chrysler	95¼	92⅝	92¾	93⅜
16⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
83½	72¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	80½	80¼	80½	80¾
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
28½	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	27½
45⅝	41⅛	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	42¾	41½	42½	43½
63⅞	53	1	Cluett Peabody	63⅜	63	63	63⅜
91	84	2	Coca Cola	87	86½	86½	85⅝
70½	18¾	.50*	Colgate-Palm-P	19¼	19	19	19⅛
56½	55⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56½	56½	56½	56¼
51⅜	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	48¾	47⅝	47¾	48½
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	110½	110½	110½	..
8½	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	41	39¾	39¾	..
29½	21½	..	Colo & Southern	29½	29	29	29
26¾	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	26½	26	26½	26½
22	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	21	21	21	21
16⅝	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16¼	16	16¼	16
97	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96¼	96	96	96
45½	41	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	43½	42¾	43	42½
108¼	94	4¶	Columbian vtc n	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½
51¼	48	2¾	Columbia P pf	50	49⅝	50	49⅞
51¾	44	2½	Comm Credit	52⅜	51⅛	51¾	51¾
64¾	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
113⅝	110⅝	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	113⅝
10⅞	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	100	10	10	10
22½	20¾	.60	Commn Solvents	21⅝	20¾	20½	21¼
4⅝	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
74¾	60	3	Comwlth & S 6 pf	74	74	74	74
44½	41⅜	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43¼	42¾	42⅝	43
20	17¼	..	Conn Ry & Lt	18	17½	18	17¾
33½	27½	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	28	27	28	27½
62	51½	..	Consol Film Ind	61½	61¼	61½	61¾
19½	18	1½g	Consol Film I pf	19¼	18¾	18⅝	19¼
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12
38⅜	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	35¼	34½	34½	34¾
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106	105½	105⅞	..
5⅜	4⅜	..	Consol Laundries	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
102½	101	5	Consol Oil pf N	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
11¼	6⅝	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	11½	10¼	10½	10¾
1⅝	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
23¼	19⅜	..	Container N	23⅜	22½	23¼	22⅝

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.5	Last Feb.4
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	74½	74½	74½	74
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	14	13½	13⅝	13⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2½	1⅞	2	1⅞
77⅜	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	72½

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Are Now at the Highest Point of Year

Commerce and Finance

Walter P. Chrysler Tops List Making Large Stock Gifts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Escaping the higher gift taxes which became effective the first of the year, more than 200 executives of corporations "saved money" by giving it away in the last days of 1935.

Securities valued at approximately $20,000,000 were taxed as gifts in December under the old schedules. This brought to $85,000,000 the total of such gifts recorded since March by the Securities Commission.

The biggest gift recorded was that of Walter P. Chrysler, automobile maker—40,000 shares of Chrysler common with a current market value of about $3,800,000.

The amount of that gift has been exceeded only by the $27,000,000 one recorded by John D. Rockefeller Jr. last June.

Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago was near the top in December with a gift of 24,000 shares of International Harvester common, valued at $1,580,000, and Joseph M. Schenck, of Beverly Hills, Calif., gave away 46,000 shares of common and 15,000 preferred of Twentieth Century Fox Film stock, valued now at around $1,700,000.

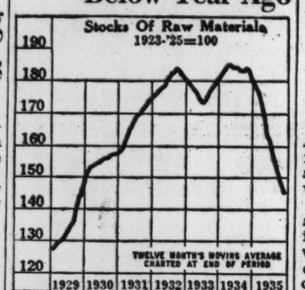
Others listed for the month were: Robert H. Crawford, Philadelphia, 5530 common shares of American Stores Company, $250,000; F. F. Curtze, Erie, Penna., 3500 voting trust certificates of Columbian Carbon Company, $380,000; M. S. Hershey, Hershey, Penna., 5000 Hershey Chocolate common, $400,000; A. Ward Ford, Binghamton, N. Y., 4000 International Business Machine common, $750,000.

George B. Alvord, Hartford, Conn., 12,000 shares Torrington Company, common, $1,140,000; Waldo A. Avery, Detroit, 7000 shares U. S. Gypsum, common, $680,000; Adeline R. Shumway, New York, 10,000 shares Ritter Dental Mfg., common, $290,000.

Four members of the Newberry family gave common stock in J. J. Newberry Company valued at $850,000. They are Charles T., 4600 shares; Edgar A., 850 shares; J. J., 500 shares, and Myrtle H., 5000 shares. All live in New York.

Those who receive the gifts usually are not shown in the reports of the transactions.

Commodity Stocks Below Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most serious developments of the depression was the accumulation of raw material supplies, which menaced existing price structures, threatened holders with inventory losses and blocked any tendency to purchase for future needs.

Over the past few years, however, the recovery in business volume, crop control, and the more effective artificial regulation of industrial raw material production have greatly improved the inventory situation in most commodities.

This trend continued during 1935, and commodity supplies at the end of the year in most instances were smaller than at the end of 1934.

Rail Buying Sends Steel Operations Up to 52 P. C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Iron Age stresses the importance of railroad buying in maintaining steel operations, in its weekly review published today.

"Railroad buying is largely responsible for a 1½ point increase in steel ingot output this week, which lifted production to 52 per cent of capacity, the highest level of the year," the magazine said.

It was noted that output at Chicago, where orders for rail and car repair steel have been heaviest, rose 6½ points to 59 per cent of capacity.

Prospects for automotive buying were described as "drab." Severe weather, it was reported, had depressed sales of both new and used cars.

"The slight increase in steel specifications from the motorcar builders which was noted a week ago has subsided," the review said.

The Iron Age scrap composite rose to $13.67 a ton from $13.58 a ton last week. The composite price of finished steel declined from 2.130 cents a pound to 2.109 cents during the week.

N. Y. Life Insurance Assets in 1935 Show Rise of $134,082,528

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 — Assets amounting to $2,243,587,752 are reported by the New York Life Insurance Company as of Dec. 31, 1935, which compares with $2,109,505,224 at the end of 1934, an increase of $134,082,528.

The surplus reserved for general contingencies was $116,706,871 after deducting liabilities of $2,126,880,881, which include reserves to meet all contractual obligations.

In addition to this surplus, Thomas A. Buckner, president, said that the company voluntarily set up and included in its liabilities a special investment reserve of $40,000,000 not required by law.

The company also set aside reserves of $40,073,472 for dividends payable to policyholders in 1936.

The company paid or credited $141,602,272 to policyholders and $67,991,240 to beneficiaries last year. At the close of the year it had 2,672,636 policies in force with insurance protection of more than $6,620,800,000. New insurance of $466,356,000 was issued in the year, an increase of 6 per cent over 1934. A total of $40,428,582 was paid to the company for annuities in 1935.

Holdings of United States Government bonds were $321,276,845, an increase of 54 per cent. State, county and municipal bond holdings amounted to $218,461,035 and public utility bonds, $165,657,871.

Cullen New Head Of International Paper

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—R. J. Cullen has been elected president of International Paper Company to succeed Archibald R. Graustein, who resigned.

Mr. Cullen has been for some time president of Southern Kraft Corporation and other paper subsidiaries of International Paper & Power Corporation.

At the request of the board, Mr. Graustein has agreed to assist the company in the transition period, an announcement by the directors said.

On Dec. 2, 1935, International Hydro-Electric System, a subsidiary, announced it had relinquished voting control of New England Power Association.

This was done in an effort to obtain exemption from the holding company provisions of the Public Utility Act.

Launching of Ships Up 35 P. C. in 1935

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 5

ALTHOUGH still far under prewar figures, launching of new merchant ships throughout the world in 1935 spurted 35 per cent upward from the 1934 tonnage total, Lloyd's register of shipping states.

The total was swelled to 1,302,080 tons by Germany's trebling of her previous year's work. France put afloat 42,783 tons—2½ times the tonnage of 1934. Germany's 1935 figure was 226,343.

Lloyd's said it was the biggest year since 1931, but still more than 2,000,000 tons under 1913.

Egypt Favored By Good Cotton Price And Heavier Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Not only has Egypt's crop of cotton been exceptionally large in the current year, but it is being disposed of in record time. Of a total crop estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at about 8,500,000 Kantars (1 Kantar equals 99 pounds of cotton lint) nearly 6,000,000 Kantars reached Alexandria by the end of last year of which about 4,000,000 Kantars were exported, both of which figures surpass the average of the last 10 years by about 1,000,000 Kantars. If shipping maintains the December rate of cotton exports the total stock in Egypt would be handled within some five months' time.

The crop has been an interesting one. Although the cotton worm attack in the early stages appeared to be very heavy it did comparatively little damage in Lower Egypt. On the other hand, the attack penetrated abnormally southward and to such an extent that, owing to the ignorance of the cultivators who had practically never seen it before, exceptional losses were experienced. As a result, generally speaking, Lower Egypt where the finer grades (Sakellarides, Giza No. 7, Maarad, etc.) are grown has splendid yields, while Upper Egypt with its shorter stapled cotton (Ashmouni, Zagora) had a crop below average.

The increase in Giza 7 at the expense of Sakellarides, which is said to have degenerated, is also a remarkable feature. Besides yielding over 30 per cent more than Sakel, its price was only slightly less than that quality for which reasons it is natural to suppose that its popularity will continue to increase if spinners are able to take it up in preference to Sakel.

With the prices and good crops realized this year very fair profits have been made by cultivators and, as Egypt's agricultural wealth is principally cotton and as there is every prospect that there will be practically no carry over to next season, the prospects of increased prosperity are distinctly bright.

January Business 10 P. C. Higher Than 1935 Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — A general business gain of 10 per cent in January this year over January last year was reported today by Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

"In a general way," Mr. Draper said at a press conference, "business in January, roughly, was running 10 per cent higher than January last year.

"Of course, there are exceptions to that, but, by and large, that is a fair estimate."

Mr. Draper noted figures carried in the department's monthly "survey of current business" which business in December reached a peak for the recovery period, but "the statistics reveal continuing lack of balance in our economy, which was remedied only partially by the broadening of the recovery movement during the past year."

U. S. Debt Burden Relatively Small, Says British Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The basic strength of the United States' debt position is referred to in the current monthly review of the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

Comparing the relative situations to various states in regard to their national debts, the Westminster Bank finds that the United States stands high. "If mounting government indebtedness as an immediate problem," the Westminster Bank says, "is likely to cause most difficulty in France, its permanent problems may be more serious in Germany. From this aspect, as from that of the methods of raising fresh loans, the United States Treasury has little to fear. This does not mean that the increases in its (United States) debts have not been, in themselves, undesirable; but the burden of interest on the new loans has been largely offset by the refunding and conversion schemes, and the total United States debt charge is still tolerably small in proportion to the size of the country's population and the wealth of its natural resources."

Britain's Debt Heavy

The bank goes on to show that Great Britain, despite having balanced its budget every year since 1930-31, has relatively so heavy a national debt that it may be well advised to meet out of revenue its projected increase in its armament expenditure.

"The French public debt," the bank adds, "is proportionately much heavier than that of the United States, but even with the recent increases it is lighter than that of Great Britain. Difficult as the present economic outlook is for France, there can be no doubt that her natural resources, her industrial traditions, and her thrifty, industrious people will bring her eventually to a full recovery, and her debt will become much less burdensome than it is today."

The bank also draws attention to the great relief effected in the case of Britain during the past five years by the lowering of interest rates by means of conversion schemes. "The cost of interest and management," it says, "fell from £293,200,000 in 1930-31 to £211,700,000 last year."

Sterling Rise an Offset

The whole of the decrease in Britain's national debt burden, referred to by the Westminster Bank may not be real. This is owing to the fact, which the bank does not mention, that the purchasing value of the sterling in which the British national debt is measured, has itself increased by about 9 per cent since 1930-31. Even taking this unfavorable factor into account, however, it can be said that the burden of the British national debt has been reduced in the past six years by the substantial sum of nearly £70,000,000 annually. An appreciable part has thus been wiped out in the real burden oft he British national debt since the World War, an enhancement due to the catostrophic fall in commodity prices as measured in sterling.

The national debt burden of the United States taxpayer has been similarly increased. But the United States wealth is so much greater than that of Britain that this fact is much less significant.

Power Production Continues to Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported an output of 1,962,827,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Feb. 1, a contra-seasonal increase of .4 of 1 per cent, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 11.4 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

For the week ended Jan. 25 the output was 9.8 per cent ahead of the like figure a year ago.

Gains were reported from all the major geographic regions. Percentages advances were: New England, 7.4; middle Atlantic, 8.4; central industrial, 10.5; west central, 11.9; southern states, 12.3; Rocky Mountain, 28; Pacific, 16.1.

Georgia Farmers' Income Highest in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5—Georgia farmers' 1935 income attained a new height of $15,038,000 for the main crops, highest since 1930 and 7 per cent better than 1934. Cotton, however, brought in $621,000 less in 1935 than in 1934, and there was a decrease in the cotton-seed crop, according to a report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sugar cane brought an increase of 14 per cent for the State's farmers. Watermelons showed a 55 per cent increase for 1935. Corn, small grain, sweet potatoes, hay, pecans, peanuts, cowpeas, and sugar cane sirup also brought in greater incomes for 1935.

The World's Business

A Radio Talk on Silver—Mainspring of Policy—Is the Movement on the Wane?

By H. B. E.

The following is a talk which H. B. E. broadcast over the international shortwave Station WIXAL on Feb. 2

THE title of my talk this evening—the cause of silver—sounds as if I were going to make a plea for the increased use of silver as a monetary metal. That is far from my intention. I am neither pro-silver nor anti-silver. Just a plain reporter of the silver situation, a chiel amang ye takking noates, as Bobby Burns would say. My purpose this evening is simply to explain the reason that silver has become a cause, a crusade, in America. This crusade, as you may know, reached its culmination in 1934 with the passing of an act empowering the American Government to buy silver at home and abroad almost *ad infinitum*. That act is called the Silver Purchase Act.

* * *

As to the act itself. The statute laid down *a new monetary policy* for the United States. Henceforth silver must be kept in Government vaults as well as gold with the view *ultimately* of accumulating $1 in silver for every $3 in gold. At the then value of gold holdings, the United States had to buy upward of 1,300 million ounces of silver. This is an immense amount—how immense may be appreciated from the fact that it is about the size of the output of the mines from the entire world for six years—no less.

You might be sure that a buyer with an account of this dimension would soon become the dominant factor in the world silver market. This has been the case. The United States Treasury *has* become *the* dominant factor in the world silver market. In trade parlance such a buyer is called the marginal buyer. A marginal buyer is the person who buys up all that is left for sale in the world market after trade and other demands have been satisfied. The world market is situated in London. For months and months the Treasury did its job as the marginal buyer in London. Then one day a month ago it withdrew its buying and all the silver sellers—in Bombay, Shanghai, Montreal—not to mention the market in London, looked at Washington in consternation.

* * *

What had happened? Had the Treasury abandoned silver? Not at all. The U. S. Treasury had simply decided no longer to buy from everybody—from world speculators as well as world miners. For most of the silver selling to the Treasury since the date of the Silver Act, as you will have seen from the papers, has been speculative. Why not? Under the terms of the act the American Treasury seemed to be underwriting a perpetual bull market in silver. So the price of silver began to rise rapidly as soon as the act was signed. *Here* was a buyer who intended to buy *irrespective of price*—at least till the price—about 40 cents when the act was passed—had mounted to $1.29 per ounce.

Strange! The speculators, when they had accustomed themselves to this odd factor in the market situation, themselves began to buy in anticipation of reselling to the U. S. Treasury at higher prices. Late last year these speculators started to sell back to the Treasury. On *one day* last August, I understand, the Treasury bought in London *more* silver than is produced in *one year* by the mines of the entire country. Then, one day in December last, the Treasury, as I say, retired from the London market. Since then it has asserted its independence of that market by toning down its buying. This it has been able to do because in recent months several agreements have been reached with the silver-producing countries of Mexico and Peru and with the silver-selling country of China to buy silver *direct*. Thus the Treasury has *not* abandoned silver. All it has abandoned is the speculative fraternity operating in the London market.

The silver policy, I should remind you, was not President Roosevelt's idea. It was thrust upon him by the American Congress. Many of my foreign readers have asked me whence comes the silver-mindedness of the American Congress. I shall now try to tell you.

* * *

Silver holds a unique position among American *sectional* interests. And economic sectionalism, which James Truslow Adams has called "America's Tragedy," sometimes dominates American *national* policy by a process of vote swapping in Congress. It is facilitated under the American political system by the fact that geography is equally the basis of legislative representation with population. The Senate is the geographical chamber. It is composed of two representatives from each of the 48 individual states composing the American Federal Union. Its members are best thought of in Bryce's words, as special ambassadors, representative, according to a recent senatorial exposition of a senator's duty, of the sovereignity of their individual states.

Thus, you see, we have this situation: The raising of the price and the monetary prestige of silver is the object of the vigilant guardianship of the twelve representatives from the six principal mining states of the American West—Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona. And, though these states have a total population of only *one twentieth* of the American population, nevertheless, they can command *one eighth* of the strength of the American Senate.

Now this in itself would not account for the place that in 1934 the silver movement occupied in American political life. Silver cannot become a national issue for its own sake. It occupied too lowly a position in the American economy. It is only a $15,000,000 industry—not as great as such industries as, for instance, the making of cigar boxes. In American history, it is important to remember, the partner of silver is agriculture, sleeping in time of high farm prices, but extremely active in time of low prices. The pro-silver enthusiasm of American agriculture is thus a manifestation of depression, a manifestation of deflation. In these periods the "special ambassadors" for silver and for agriculture in Congress unite in the demand that as an antideflation, as an antidepression measure, something should be done for silver. This is exactly what has happened in recent years. The silver movement has been a joint crusade by agriculture and mining.

* * *

The emphasis that the silver Senator attaches to silver is of course its *price*. The higher the price of silver, the more income there is for his constituents. To the farmer the stress is on *quantity*—in order to repair what he believes is a shortage of money.

During the recent depression, as you may know, farmers of the United States were so reduced in buying or exchange power that they were entirely bereft of *national* money, whether hard money or paper money. Now the economic man must have some kind of a medium for exchanging the fruits of his work. So, at the height, I should say, the depth, of the depression—in *28* out of the 48 states of the American Union farmers were reduced, believe it or not, to *homemade* money, or scrip. Their children, in some cases, actually paid their school fees in kind. In the American farmers' lexicon the answer to our economic riddle logically followed. On scores of platforms one heard it: *Add to the gold supply and help out gold with silver*. In Britain it is difficult to appreciate the preference of the American West for hard money. But I know of western townships where a "stranger" found using paper money is in danger of being hustled unceremoniously out of town, as a traitor to hard money! In danger, I said!

* * *

On two past occasions a depressed West has written silver buying into American national policy. They were 1878 and 1890. These purchase measures eventually had to be repealed. But the silver agitation remained an undercurrent in American life, ready to come to the surface in the next depression. In the middle 90's, the time of the next depression, the standard bearer for silver purchasing was the eloquent William Jennings Bryan, as you know. Bryan was nominated Democratic Party candidate for the Presidency in 1896 after a pro-silver speech in which he proclaimed that labor was being crucified on a cross of gold. Again it was not gold in itself that was at fault; it was its scarcity.

Now what has happened as the result of the present Silver Purchase Act? Thousands of tons of silver have been bought, and are now choking the Treasury's vaults. The total is 850 million ounces—no less. Has this vast accumulation of silver brought the statutory goal any nearer? Not at all. To achieve the one-to-three silver-goal ratio, the Treasury must *still* buy 1,300 million ounces. Just as much, you see, as was required when the act was first passed. How is that? Because, as silver has been bought, gold has been pouring into America at the same time. Remember again that for every $3 of gold, $1 in silver is required. In pursuit of the silver goal, therefore, the Treasury has been on a merry-go-round. No matter how fast you go, you don't get any nearer to the object in front of you. . . . And the price of silver is almost back to 40 cents.

* * *

This situation is creating for the silver policy what is called a "bad press" in America. But this is not so important a factor in the situation as you might suppose. What is more important is that the farmers are becoming lukewarm in their support of the silver advocates. The reason is that the low farm prices in America are *a* thing of the past. The American farmer has seen the prices of most of his products double and even treble. For this reason he is gradually withdrawing that support from the silver cause upon which its advocates have depended. Not, by the way, that the American farmer has returned to monetary orthodoxy. Right now, indeed, he seems to have switched his demand *from* silver buying *to* money printing — maybe, however, his last crusading fling before full economic recovery sets in.

Yet the purchase act remains on the statute book. And no matter how much opposition develops, there is *no* possibility of repealing it this year, as previous depression silver purchase acts have been repealed. This is American election year. And the classic rule of any party in power in election year is: "Conciliate your enemies; your friends will vote for you anyway." Certainly don't turn against those friends you have already made in the mining belt. The power of silver in America, just the same, would seem to this reporter to be on the wane.

Credit Inflation Now Taking Place, Declares Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Credit inflation has been and is taking place, according to the current monthly survey of Fidelity Fund, Inc.

"Fear inflation," the survey continues, "as an ultimate possibility, is currently becoming less remote, but it is not near at hand. We believe conditions warrant continued holding of common stocks of sound, leading companies in growing industries.

"Any budgetary deficit is inflationary because the deficit must be met by the creation of new money. Whether this new money is created by the process of merely printing it or by selling bonds to the banks, the process is fundamentally the same. However, printing of money more readily engenders fear, while borrowing may, as during the past two years, engender confidence.

"Although the two processes are fundamentally the same there is a very logical reason why, in their earlier stages, they should be so differently regarded. This reason is that the mere printing of money, by its nature, implies lack of good faith, or lack of intention to bring the budget into balance by sound means. Borrowing, however, carries the implication of honest intent to restore balance and repay eventually.

"Contrary to hopes, it now appears that budgetary deficits over the next two years will be larger than before and will average about $4,500,000,000. When the New Deal spending program was inaugurated it was envisaged that the budget would be nearly in balance by June, 1936. This will be far from true.

"Whether the public will continue to believe in the promises of eventual balance it is now impossible to determine. If it does not believe in them, the value of money will decline and prices will advance, as fear inflation sets in. If it does believe, then the present process of confidence or credit inflation will continue. Either development would be favorable to common stock prices.

"It is our continued belief that, despite the unfavorable implications in Mr. Roosevelt's new budget, fear inflation of sufficient intensity to be recognized as such is not imminent. One important basis for this belief is that the average man is likely to regard Government bond prices as evidence of governmental soundness—and the Government is now able to cover up any such evidence of weakness by the elaborate machinery it has set up to support bond prices."

Fuel Costs of Class 1 Railroads Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — A sharp rise in fuel costs to Class 1 railroads during 11 months of last year was reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the period, the ICC said, fuel costs aggregated $177,865,377 compared with $168,129,599 for 11 months of 1934 an increase of $9,735,778.

For last November, costs were set at $17,277,643, compared with $15,380,122 for the same month of 1934.

General Classified

ATTORNEYS

F. M. KNIGHT
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
3005 E. 92d St., Chicago, Metropolitan Life Bldg.
Commercial Accounts Collected

BABY CHICKS

GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds hatching daily; big catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE—Trial offer of 1 dram Boquet Cinq, Fleurs Nouvelle, Christmas Gardenia, Dream, Adorable, Orange Blossom 25c ¼ oz., special $1.00; sales women wanted to handle full line. DORISE, 95 Ronada Ave., Piedmont, Cal. Tel. OL. 8289.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office. Washington, D. C.; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited. 1214 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. Tel. Wake. 6030.

PERSONAL SERVICE

WE offer a thoroughly dependable advertising service to men and women with exceptional abilities who have earned $3000 a year or more. Applicants must be in a position to defray cost of Unique National Campaign. NOT an Agency. FRYER BUSINESS SERVICE, 7016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
358 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62779

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALESMEN—Big daily commissions showing 102 styles men's, women's, children's shoes; special arch support; experience unnecessary; outfit free. TANNERS, 449 C St., Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-117, Watertown, N. Y.

MARRIED or single woman wanted to show amazing Snag-Resist Hosiery. Opportunity to earn liberal weekly commissions and your own hose free. No canvassing. Experience unnecessary. Send size. DAME FASHION HOSIERY, 110 East 23rd St., New York City.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those needing PHYSICAL PROBLEMS. N. J. State License. Descriptive Booklet. Telephone 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HAVE YOU A NEED
For mechanical engineering, shop supervision and engineering sales experienced man of middle age? Location immaterial. Write Box S-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALES or Purchasing; age 35; have had several years managerial experience; baking and textile industries; will go anywhere. D-2, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

WANTED

WANTED to buy Practical articles of patents with good selling possibilities on a royalty or similar basis. Write O-1, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

INTEREST BEGINS 15th of Every Month

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity

Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.

2347 WASHINGTON STREET ROXBURY

Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS February 10

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
FEB. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 63-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Payable in Cash

Inheritance and Estate Taxes are payable in cash. It is important to keep this fact in mind. By setting aside insurance or easily marketable securities for the specific purpose of these Tax payments you will eliminate the possibility of forcing your Executor to liquidate other investments at a sacrifice, to the detriment of the interests of your heirs. This is particularly desirable if a large percentage of your estate is in the stock of a close corporation.

Our officers will be glad to discuss with you how best the Inheritance Tax problem may be met in your particular case.

The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH · 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York Barclay 7-5540

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1936.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable March 2, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 17, 1936. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*

NASH Says:

Studies made by our Investment Counselor department have uncovered several

ATTRACTIVE EQUITIES

which appear to offer promising profit possibilities if purchased at around current levels.

Analysis mailed free on request.

W. A. Nash & Co. Inc
27 State St.-Phone Cap. 0900
BOSTON
Branch Offices
Worcester, Mass Portland, Me.
INVESTMENTS

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

Quoted in most daily newspapers. Listed on Chicago Board of Trade. Your investment dealer can furnish prospectus.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must run for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE the finest of Greeting Cards on the market; send for sample box on approval and see for yourself; excellent profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet small attractively furnished apartment on Charlesgate East. Call MR. MURRAY, Kenmore 3030.

PENTHOUSE, MIDTOWN N. Y. C.—Four rooms, sublet July 1; piano, radio, light housekeeping; hotel service; $125. Write Box S-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESTAURANT business and equipment in Sheffield, Ala., doing good business, will stand investigation. Other business interest in Wisconsin, price reasonable. NORMANS CAFE, Sheffield, Ala.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED

COUPLE to take entire charge, including laundry; five in family; moderate wages. BRIGGS, Roosevelt Ave., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AN EXPERIENCED ARTIST with real creative ability for general newspaper work; must be thoroughly familiar with the various newspaper technique and reproduction processes. Good salary and permanent position for the right man. X-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DENTAL ASSISTANT (Forsyth graduate), Christian Scientist preferred; please write stating experience; $14. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL MAID for family 3 adults in country; modern house. P. O. Box N, Falmouth, Cape Cod, Mass., or phone Falmouth 17.

STENOGRAPHER, must be quick, accurate typist; good opportunity. Box V-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. Mrs. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd 502.

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

Sunny Hours
Established 1932
A home meeting the individual need
Telephone Caldwell 6-2047 Caldwell, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

MELROSE HGHLDS., MASS.—7-room house, almost new; 4 bedrooms, Spencer heater; garage; excellent neighborhood. Call Mel. 3884-W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEm it a orivilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 17 West 45th (#900)—Publisher's suite, daylight, private, furnished, unfurnished, reception room, stenographer, telephone, mailing, desk service.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will share office, outside, light, cheerful. 18 East 41st St. (1201). Ray. 9-7965.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE for rent, mornings, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; centrally located. Box V-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

EXPERT interior and exterior decorating; estimates given in Northern New Jersey or Metropolitan District. OTTO E. NEUMANN, 2221 Blvd., Jersey City, N. J.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest, study, recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

PERSONAL SERVICE

WE can find an outlet for quick sale of merchandise of any description; we also buy, appraise and solve business problems; always at your service. ISADORE KOPPELMAN, 4102 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO wanted, cash; state make, price, age. HAROLD RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave. (Apt. 24), Bronx, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER

A WOMAN of culture and experience desires to shop for discriminating people; vicinity of Boston. Box W-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REFINED WOMAN to take over established clientele, work by appointment, earning about $18-24 weekly commission. Apply REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, 454 Park Square Building, Boston.

RUGS

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Work Wanted at once; any kind, janitor, driver; by married man. Box V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 23, college graduate, married, desires position reliable firm; business experience. Write Box G-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON—Sunny room for business woman, with privileges. 411 Marlboro Street, Suite 4. COM 8594.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—29 Winchester Street. Attractive rooms in oil heated house, convenient location, parking, transient or permanent guests. Long. 8778.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS, for discriminating guests; large front $8-$8; sunshine (two baths). THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 86TH, 61 EAST (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th (Columbia)—Attractive, light studios, $5.50-$7.50, refrigeration; homelike atmosphere; near church. Apt. 6-A. University 4-8682.

N. Y. C. (83rd-Broadway)—Very attractive, bright room adjoining tri-private bath; exceptionally clean surroundings ($5.50 weekly). Tra. 7-7363.

QUINCY, MASS.—Attractive, well-heated room for woman only; near trolley or train; quiet neighborhood. Call evenings, Granite 5619-R.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2626 R St. N. W.—Very large, attractive room for two ladies in private home, twin beds, 2 closets, adjoining bath; first block off Conn. Ave. Phone Decatur 3483.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED companion-nurse; full or part time; preferably in or near Hartford, Conn. Box X-8, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

GOVERNESS, college graduate, experienced with children 2 years up; go anywhere; drive car; references. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOME wanted by companion-housekeeper in small, refined family; home first consideration. Box A-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER — Thoroughly experienced, able to assume responsibilities; excellent references. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN wants position as receptionist; knowledge of typing and filing; willing, tactful, capable and refined. Phone Rh. 4-5895, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Class Lessons Mondays at 7, Circle 7-2121 for appointment.

TUTORING by experienced teacher, Columbia graduate, in elementary and high school subjects (English). Write Box B-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

February
Furniture Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Savings of 10% to 50%
See Our
- Model Rooms of 1936
- Newly Refurnished Modern Apartment
- Trutype Maple House

Ask About Our New and Easy Credit Plan
SEVENTH FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

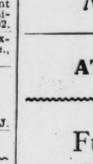
BELLEVILLE

AMOCO Lubrication Service
For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
556 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

For Diamonds and Watches
see
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9.
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near HARRISON ST.



Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or 3-3106

Send Some Sweet Thoughts for
Valentine's Day
We have a delightful assortment of CANDIES
Martens'
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

Perfection in Corsetry
is possible for every woman
Spirella
has achieved this
MRS. MARIE PHELAN
RESIDENCE CORSETIERE
38 SO. WALNUT ST. OR. 5-3716

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Altering and Weaving
Men's Suits Made to Order
All Work Done on Premises.
484 Main Street Or. 3-1141—1142

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For CHEER
For FUN
For LOVE
Send a Card for Valentine's Day
Post's
One Week Away
370 Main Street 560 Central Avenue

Ye "Golden Rule"
J. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
Frederics Vita-Tonic, $6.50
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216-216½-218 Main Street

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER *Inc.*
140 Kings Highway East.
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Berzen 2-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

LYNDHURST

HARRY SCHAEFER
Hardware, Glass, Tools, Shades, House Furnishings
Agent for B. P. S. Paints
602 Ridge Road Telephone
Lyndhurst Rutherford 2-5761

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
Use Rumford Baking Powder and Burnett's Vanilla when making cakes. We sell them.
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

Will You Remember Your Valentine?
We have a complete assortment of greeting cards and gifts suitable for all occasions.
Our Handkerchiefs Are Unusual
LOUISE M. ROFF
95 Baker St., opp. P. O. So. 2-2625

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 3-1280, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

5-Day Sale
WHITE
BRYN MAWR
SILK SLIPS
$1.95
Regularly $2.95
Pure dye, pure silk crepe in the famous alternating 4-gore bias cut. All imported laces, shadow panels, sizes 32 to 44.
The Babs Shop
458 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
At the Centre
Phone Montclair 2-6954

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

WE are calling for LAWN MOWERS to be sharpened this month, so that they can be done thoroughly when there is time to spend on them. A phone call will bring our driver to get yours. May we render you this service NOW?
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MTC. 2-3210, 2-3211

Freytag and Anderson Florists
Inc
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

GIFTS of Handkerchiefs and Linens
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ANNUITIES
Real Estate, Insurance
Rents Collected
JOSEPH JOINER
358 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N. J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

NUTLEY

for
'blue coal'
ABBEY COAL CO., Inc.
Nutley Passaic Clifton
Phone Nut. 2-1616 Delawanna, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
By Trained Experts
25c
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanents $3 — $4 — $5 — $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

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PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

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Chic and Distinctive Millinery for Spring and Summer. Made to Measure Knit Dresses and Suits from ELSYE, Inc., New York. Prices Moderate.

DIFFICULTIES strengthen the mind as labor does the body.—SENECA.

Daily Features

WHEN we climb to heaven 'tis on the rounds of love to men.—WHITTIER.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

The Earth Was Still There

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

TWO very small squirrels shivered in the blasts of a great nor'wester which swept over the snow-crusted surface of Boston Common. One said: "It's very cold," and his tail waved in the breeze. The other said: "It's very, very cold," and nestled against the hard snow. Both together said: "What shall we do?"

"Do?" said a voice. "Dear, dear, there's plenty to do!"

They brought their tails up into the wind; and there before them was the old friend who had lifted them often from the wonder of what to do, which comes often to young squirrels. It was none other than Roger P. Scroggins, wreathed in smiles and a new tippet. They gave

By a Staff Artist

Tunnels in the Snow

him a pretty but shivery curtsy.

"What?" they said, meaning, "What is there we can do, and won't you please show us as soon as possible?"

The venerable squirrel jammed his small cane through the icy crust. Next to the hole made by the jab, he made another jab, and another, and another, until by jabbing he freed a large top-crust of frozen snow. The small squirrels stopped shivering and watched him intently as he stooped down, lifted out the piece of crust, and then pointed with his cane to the soft snow underneath. "Dig!" he said. "Make tunnels!" In order that he wouldn't be misunderstood he put down his cane, got down on his knees and began to dig.

The light snow, which was under the crust, flew. The North Wind picked it up and carried it away. The small squirrels squeaked with excitement and set to work. They dug. When they were both under the crust so that just the tips of their twitching tails showed, Scroggins stopped digging, straightened himself, picked up his cane, and walked along.

As he passed the spot on his way home from his walk, there was no sign of small squirrels, but quite some distance away he heard a hail. He followed it and found the two small squirrels.

"Come on and go through our tunnel," they said.

Scroggins did. It was dark but cozy inside, and he followed the open tunnel until he came to the spot from which he had removed the first crust. They were close behind him.

"Isn't that fun?" they said.

Scroggins smiled. "And did you notice that the earth is still there, underneath?" he said.

They said they hadn't noticed, but would.

Scroggins held out a nut. "I picked this up in your tunnel." They were greatly excited by his find, and rushed into the tunnel to see if they could find more.

Guess Again Answers (25)

1. Yes.
2. Yes. In a few months he will be 42.
3. Yes. The area of Argentina is approximately 1,153,119 sq. mi., and that of Texas is 265,896 sq. mi.
4. Yes. The population of Buenos Aires is 2,230,946, and that of Rio de Janeiro is 1,157,873.
5. No. Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah.
6. No. It was written by Dickens.
7. No. Tests have shown that sound travels at the rate of 1266 feet a second at a temperature of 100 degrees (F.), and that it travels through air at zero (F.) at from 1088 to 1150 feet a second.
8. Yes. They should be: sacrilegious, changeable, soliloquy, rarefy.
9. No. Say "incredible." An incredulous man does not believe an incredible story.
10. No. They are homonyms.

Monuments

IF YOU have a mind to adorn your city by consecrated monuments, first consecrate in yourself the most beautiful monument of gentleness and justice and benevolence—*Epictetus.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Can" or "May" ("Executive Board")—The following letter raises an interesting point:

> May we have information regarding the correctness of an announcement used at the Wednesday evening meeting? As now worded, it reads:
>
> "Please speak so that all may hear you, and endeavor to confine your remarks to about three minutes."
>
> Some favor the use of "may"; and others argue for "can," as the two words are most generally used to mean "permission" and "ability," respectively. And the purpose of the announcement, of course, is to urge the speaker to enable the hearer to get the message rather than to give him permission.

The use of "may" in the announcement is correct. It is an auxiliary verb—helping "hear"—in the dependent adverbial clause of purpose, "so that all may hear."

"May" has a variety of uses; and while "permission" ("May I go out?") is one of the most common concepts, the thought of "possibility" is frequently conveyed ("I may come"—that is, "It is possible that I shall come"). The announcement really means: "Please speak so that it will be possible for all to hear you."

Strictly speaking, "can" would scarcely be an acceptable word in the context of the announcement; and this point will be clear when we recall that the actual ability of others to hear us rests with them and not with us. We make the necessary sounds; and that, materially speaking, is all that we can do. Whether all of the audience can hear or not depends upon personal abilities presumably outside our control.

Poem wanted (F. S. S.)—The inquirer writes:

> Many years ago at our little white schoolhouse in the country we had a fourth and fifth grade reader, by either Sanders or Swinton, in which was a poem entitled "Conscience." I have forgotten all but:
>
> "Tell me, O Conscience
> Weird watchman of the
> human heart. . . ."
>
> Will some reader help the friend?

Poem wanted (E. G. D.)—The correspondent writes:

> A few lines of a very interesting poem have stayed with me for many years; but I have been unable to recall the rest of the poem or the name of the author. As I remember it, the closing lines of each verse convey the following thought, which may not be the exact wording:
>
> "At length some feet shall climb to heights as yet unattained.
> Why not thine own? Press on, press on!"
>
> Readers are invited to help.

Game Postponed!

Monitor Camera Club, From Leonard Shrock, Seattle

Heavy Seas During Typhoon Near Manila

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Unfinished Business

Question: Is it correct for a chairman to ask, "Anything arising out of the minutes?" after the minutes of the previous meeting have been read and approved as correct?

Answer: It is presumed that "Anything arising out of the minutes?" means unfinished business—that is, any business which is mentioned in the minutes as having been considered at the previous meeting, but not settled. "Unfinished business" comes just before "new business," in the usual order of business in organizations conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order. If it is the custom, however, to consider it right after the reading of the minutes, and no objection has been made, it is as though the departure from order of business were authorized by common consent. Objection would require the usual order to be followed, unless a change is authorized by a two-thirds vote.

In Lighter Vein

Illogical?

A brief recently filed in the Florida Supreme Court contained a new definition of the word "logical," given by a Negro witness.

"Did you know the defendant, Pearson?" the witness was asked.

"I had a logical acquaintance," the Negro replied.

"What do you mean by logical acquaintance?"

"Well," the witness replied, "we both belong to the same lodge."—*Hardware World.*

She Was Just a Sightseer

Mrs. Williams had just returned from abroad.

"Did you go to Rome?" asked a friend.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied the traveler. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."

Cheery Spectacle

"Well, I did my good deed today—made at least a hundred people more cheerful."

"How was that?"

"I chased my hat when the wind blew it down the street."

Hurrumph!

"My education cost me one thousand pounds."

"Yes, one doesn't get much for money nowadays."—*Australian Woman's Mirror.*

What He Lived On

A child was having a geography lesson and came to the word "earth." He couldn't pronounce it; so the teacher said: "Gene, what do you live on?

Gene looked embarrassed for a moment, then said, "Beans."

"You have hold of my beard, sir."

"Oh, you're getting out here?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wooden Bracelets

AN ELDERLY man who had made many a staircase in the days when all the spindles represented hand work, used his lathe in making a cherry bracelet for his granddaughter. He grooved it beautifully; and when coated with a soft finish, the article was really lovely. It matched the button trim of the girl's wool suit, and she proudly showed it to her college friends. The man was at once deluged with requests to make some for other girls; and today he is happy with this work, and grateful for the money it brings in daily.—J. E. L.

Purpose of Knowledge

ALL knowledge is lost which ends in the knowing, for every truth we know is a candle given us to work by. Gain all the knowledge you can and then use it for the highest purpose.—*John Ruskin.*

Guess Again

25

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Edward VIII the fifty-ninth ruler of Britain? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is Britain's new King more than 40 years of age? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is Argentina more than three times as large in area as Texas? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is the capital of Argentina larger than the capital of Brazil? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. If you were looking for the book of Joel, and you opened your Bible to Jonah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Did Thackeray write "The Old Curiosity Shop"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Does sound travel faster through cold air than through hot? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Are all of the following words incorrectly spelled: sacreligious, changable, soliloquy, rarify? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. "Returning to the store, he reported catching an incredulous number of fish." Is the foregoing sentence correct in every particular? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Are "might" and "mite" antonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Bears for Rosa

THE late Grand Duke Michael of Russia sat next to Rosa Bonheur at a gala dinner in Paris where they shared a double almond. In those days that was an event. Meeting later, however, the prince forgot to say, "Philopena," the required word on such an occasion, and the painter reminded him that he was liable to a forfeit for his neglect.

Laughingly he parried; "What shall I send you then?"

"Oh, some pretty little animal to paint," replied the artist gaily.

The incident was quite forgotten until some months later a huge crate containing three chubby bears was delivered at the painter's studio, accompanied by a charming note from the Duke.

Brevities

Hidden Treasure: "An optimist," says someone whose name we don't know, "is a fellow who believes that whatever happens, no matter how bad, is for the best. The pessimist is the fellow to whom it happens."

Detroit Free Press: Maybe we are just suspicious, but you'll notice the increased price of pork and beef hasn't affected hot dogs.

"I Regard only the Sunny Hours"

Seeing Another's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Rock Co., Dublin, Ire.

THE scene is a crowded railway station. A long double-engined train steams in. Anxious heads pop out of windows. A dozen voices call for attention. Nearly everyone wants refreshments.

On the platform is a refreshment cart, manned by one small youth. At once it is besieged and surrounded. No one can wait. All are imbued with a sense of rush and need of immediate attention.

The boy is overwhelmed. In vain he tries to hand out the increasing cups and collect the necessary tuppences. His change has become mixed. His face clouds over, and he is on the point of breaking down.

A woman watching from the train, sees his plight. She jumps out of the carriage and elbows her way through the crowd. She seizes the enormous pot, and in a loud voice, with a strong North of Ireland accent says: "Here—this is no job for a wean." And she begins pouring out. With complete authority she marshals everyone and everything into order. "Now," she says, with a twinkle in her eye, "line up, have your tuppences ready, no change given."

They all obey good humoredly, and the seething crowd becomes quiet. The little lad is left to recover and straighten out his complicated finances. Suddenly the hissing steam stops. The whistle gives a shrill blast. The crowd melts; and the woman steps into her carriage again, as the train moves off. As she turns to look at the wee lad, she sees his chubby face wreathed in smiles, as he waves his hand. This happy picture she takes with her as she steams out of sight.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 65

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV. From the Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian Captivity of Judah

Judah (continued)

Habakkuk, the Prophet (626 B. C.)

Probably prophesied during the reign of Josiah, possibly the latter part of Manasseh

Family unknown. Probably near the date of the Babylonian campaigns in the west

Book:

Part I. Habakkuk's perplexity in view of the sins of Israel and the silence of God, 1:1-4

(Historically see II Ki. 22:18-20)

Jehovah's answer, threatening revenge, 1:5-11

The prophet's testimony to Jehovah, 1:12-17

Part II. Jehovah's response: the vision, 2:2-20

The prophet sees the impiety of the Chaldaean hosts

Part III. A poem of prayer, ch 3

Jehovah's glory and power, 3:3-11

Jehovah's mercy and justice, 3:2, 12-15

Jehovah saves and sustains his people, 3:13, 18, 19

Zephaniah, the Prophet (630 B. C.)

Son of Cushi, descendant of Hezekiah, 1:1

Prophesied during the reign of Josiah, a contemporary of Jeremiah

A time of revival (II Ki. 22), but the captivity was impending

Book:

Part I. Judgments against Judah and other nations, for idolatry and neglect of the Lord, vice and disobedience, 1:2 to 3:8

Part II. Promises and blessing, 3:9-20

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Progressive Game

SET up two or three card tables. On the first table place a tray containing 30 or 40 small articles. Each guest is given two minutes to view the objects. Then the tray is removed and the guests write down as many articles as they can remember. A prize is given for the most complete list.

On the second table place articles to feel. This table combines fun and skill, for the objects are placed in paper bags (which should be numbered), and the guests must hazard guesses as to their contents. Some suggestions are: rubber bathing cap, nail brush, button hook, onion, apple, nail. Your friends will have quite a surprise when the bags are opened and the contents are revealed.

A third table may be devoted to things to taste. In this case, the best idea would be to blindfold your guests, and give each one a nibble of each item; and award a prize for the best guess. This game may be varied by using familiar odors—M. S.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Even Two Ice Cream Sodas Would Be Only 30 Cents*

By LE PELLEY

The Magic Pencil—*The Natives Catch On*

By STURGES

WHAT! MORE NATIVES? NOR DO THEY SEEM AS FRIENDLY AS THE ONES THE YOUNGSTERS HAVE JUST LEFT.
ROBIN AND MIDGE DECLINE AN INVITATION TO ALIGHT-WHICH THE NATIVES RESENT.
ONE OF THE NATIVES STARTS TO DAUB THE TANK WITH SOME STUFF HE HAS IN A BUCKET-HORRORS-WHAT'S HAPPENING TO THE TANK?
AFTER ALL-THE ERASER IS ONLY RUBBER-SO WAS THE STUFF THE NATIVE RUBBED ON THE TANK-ROBIN AND MIDGE DECIDE THAT THE RUBBER GROWING DISTRICT IS NOT EXACTLY A SAFE PLACE TO TOUR.
STURGES

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Baffling Mystery*

By THE HAGERS

SAID TED, "WHILE YOU WERE ON YOUR FLIGHT, JOE TEAL AND I PASSED HERE ONE NIGHT.
WOO-000
LIGHTS BURNED, SMOKE ISSUED FROM THE FLUE; WE HEARD AN EERIE VOICE CRY, "WOOO-OOO."
WE DIDN'T STOP TO FIND OUT THINGS; IN FACT, I'LL STATE, WE USED OUR WINGS."
I QUACKED, "IT SEEMS QUEER, I AGREE. I'LL SOLVE THIS BAFFLING MYSTERY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

New England's Japanese Trade Bogey Laid

SOME months ago the textile manufacturers in New England complained of the difficulties under which they were laboring. They called loudly for government help. This newspaper expressed its sympathy with New England's predicament. We suggested that, in so far as its difficulties referred to recent events, they could be traced to the fact that on the one side its costs were more or less fixed and on the other its prices were settled in a free market. The industry, for instance, was paying an artificial price for its raw cotton. It was likewise burdened with the processing tax. We could not subscribe, however, to that item in the list of New England's demands which insisted that the Federal Government take arbitrary action against imports of cotton textiles from Japan. This would perhaps be of some help to New England. It would most certainly be harmful to the nation at large.

How harmful would be such a course is shown conclusively in a 200-page report of Japanese-American trade just issued by the United States Tariff Commission. The report is heavily burdened with figures. But they are the kind of figures to chase away fears. Some publicists are looking gloomily to the time when Japan will outsell the world in everything. As if you can sell abroad without buying abroad! In Japan's case, according to the Tariff Commission's report, the buying has actually been greater than the selling, in particular, in its relations with America. The following gives the data, in millions of yen, of Japan's sales to and purchases from the United States:

	Sales	Purchases
1927-28	854	663
1929	914	654
1930	506	443
1931	425	342
1932	445	510
1933	492	621
1934 (9 months)	293	530
1935 (9 months)	374	607

The figures are worth pondering. For they tell more than all the resolutions about Japanese trade which have poured into newspaper offices. In 1924-28 Japan sold 191,000,000 yen worth of goods to America more than it bought from America. The balance turned to America's favor in 1932. Since then there has been a rapidly mounting surplus of American sales, the excess for the nine months of 1935 amounting to 233,000,000 yen!

It is not often that a foreign trade situation can be reduced into such simple form to show the protectionists how beneficial such trade is. Nor how suicidal any arbitrary action against the foreign trader would be. From the Tariff Commission's figures we see that the call for more protection against Japan actually arose when Japan was rapidly increasing its purchases and as rapidly reducing its sales. "No nation," said Mr. Albert L. Scott, head of the National Association of Textile Fabrics, "but a drunken wastrel could think of destroying a trade such as that." The facts show the statement is not exaggerated.

If arbitrary action had been taken against Japan, the loss would have been America's. Particularly would the cotton South have suffered. Japan has now become the South's best customer. Instead of reducing its imports of raw material, as other nations have done, it has increased them. In 1925, for instance, imports were valued at 573,000,000 yen; for the nine months of 1935 ended September, the total was 546,000,000 yen.

"Probably some portion of certain materials exported from the United States to Japan," remarks the report, "would have gone to other countries had they not gone to that country; but it is reasonable to suppose that some part could not have found outlets elsewhere or could have found them only at lower prices than those at which the goods were sold to Japan." This is mildly to indicate the prospect of loss in case Japan's exports to America had been tampered with.

Good sense in both Japan and the United States has saved the two countries from the kind of economic war which Japan has already waged with Britain and Canada. In certain lines the competition has undoubtedly proved irksome to certain New England manufacturers. The Cabinet committee appointed to inquire into the industry's difficulties took cognizance of this special situation. It recommended a diplomatic approach to Japan voluntarily to control its American shipments. This was arranged just over a month ago.

Ambassador Saito then reported to the State Department that an agreement to hold down exports had been reached by the Japanese manufacturers. He went further, and informed the State Department that from November 16 to February 1, no cotton piece goods would be shipped to the Philippines, and agreed to negotiate an agreement on exports after that date. In view of the figures already given of Japanese-American trade, the extent of Japanese co-operation may seem surprising; but Japan is just as eager a buyer as a seller, and has no wish to disturb the amicable economic relations which have always existed between the United States and Japan.

Books Among "Friends"

A "BOOK-RETURNING WEEK" sounds fascinating. It is proposed by a correspondent to the London Observer, and if there remains a week out of the fifty-two which isn't already dedicated to "Say It With Flowers," or "Old Home Week," or similar worthy purposes, this screed is strong for a "Book-Returning Week."

Just as there is something about the trading of horses that makes for, shall one say, an exaggerated, David Harum sort of shrewdness, so the borrowing of books seems sometimes to dull just ever so slightly the perception of *meum et tuum*—mine and thine. It is not that the borrower loves the lender less but that he loves the volume more.

The direst of penalties threatened in *ex libris* have apparently always been ineffectual. A copy of Aristotle, dated 1578, carries on its flyleaf:

> This boke is one thing,
> The halter is another;
> He that stealeth the one
> Must be sure of the other.

But the "spoilers of the symmetry of shelves," like the poor, are ever with us.

Sitting Down on the Job

WORKERS in the rubber factories of Akron, Ohio, have devised a new kind of strike. They call it the "sit down." They applied it in one instance in protest over a 10 per cent cut in piecework rates and in another to obtain reinstatement of a union leader who had been dismissed.

By the new technique the employees do not walk out. Instead they report as usual and sit at their benches or stand at their machines but do no work. Or they may play checkers, discuss the international situation or stretch out on trucks. At any rate the output is nil. One observer describes it as a kind of passive resistance that would do honor to Mr. Gandhi.

At any rate apparently a new weapon has been fashioned in industrial relations. An advantage claimed for it is that since the employees remain at their positions and profess a willingness to work if certain conditions are righted, it prevents the introduction of strikebreakers. Whether that is entirely true or whether it may bring violence from outdoors into the inside of the shop remains to be seen. Evidence, however, that the method is not invincible is given in a later report that such a strike was broken by a manager's simple orders to "work or get out."

Whatever its advantages, the "sit down" is subject either to justified use or to unjustified abuse, just as the strike is. The tendency of labor to introduce tacit restrictions on the amount of work a man should do lest he "work himself out of a job" is well known. At times it may be a manifestation of laziness; but it is also a silent defense against inhuman driving. Many an employer already has had a partial "sit down" on his hands without knowing it.

Putting Away the Firecrackers

THE gesture of President Roosevelt and his Administration in preparing to cancel some of the remaining authorizations to borrow for emergency activities lifts a slight shadow off the possible future of the budget, but does not affect in any way the current budget itself.

These authorizations, such as to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, consisted of permission given by Congress to borrow against the credit of the United States. The borrowing has been done to some extent, but not to the full limits authorized, and now it is evident that no further borrowing is necessary. No actual obligation arises, of course, unless money is borrowed, but the existence of the authorization forms a kind of contingent liability while it is on the books.

Most of the funds thus raised have been for the purpose of lending to others, as to farmers, banks, railroads and so forth. The bigger question now is how fully the Government will be repaid—how completely it will cash in on those assets and so be relieved of the contingent liability against the Treasury on those loans. Still closer to the immediate budget lie the questions of possible taxation for relief and the bonus and possible economies in military expenditures and the ordinary departments.

The significance of unused debt authorizations consists largely in the temptation they offer to congressmen or others with axes to grind. So long as they are lying around, it seems a simple act of amendment to apply them to some new purpose and so add to the Treasury load. If the cancellation is a preliminary to the further steps of drawing in recoverable assets and redressing the current budget, it will be important. If not, it must be characterized merely as a matter of putting away the left-over firecrackers before somebody gets to playing with them.

SOME NATURAL SCIENTISTS have recently been all atwitter over a few new sunspots. Preserving a professional air of mystery, they say that if these spots continue to develop they will be of more concern than another great war. Cheering thought: Just remember that if you manage to muddle through the depression, and stagger through the alleged next war, you still will have sunspots to contend with.

French Kerensky

Book News of the Day

ACCORDING to Scripture, a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Evidence is supplied by the life story of the Very Great and Puissant Lord, Monseigneur Maria Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, Baron de Visac, Seigneur de St. Romain, who preferred to be known simply as General Lafayette.

For readers who know only the American story of Lafayette, it is one of victory and triumph. It is the story of the young hotspur who crowned the Revolution with success by his campaign against Cornwallis, and the story of the man who rode from fête to fête and received almost more gifts than a ship could carry. But these things fill only a portion, a small portion of the pages of LAFAYETTE, A LIFE. Translated from the German of Andreas Latzko by E. W. Dickes. (New York: Doubleday. $3.)

Far more space is devoted — and properly so—to the commandant of the Garde Nationale de Paris and the prisoner of Olmuetz. It is in his role as a sort of Kerensky of the French Revolution that the true stature of Lafayette is revealed, rather than in the youthful commander of colonials.

* * *

A red-headed young Auvergnat, Lafayette had no taste for the French court of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, to which his mother introduced him at the age of eleven. He studied Necker's polemic against the speculation in corn, not because it was fashionable even in those days to be a "parlor pink," but because he was motivated by a real sympathy for the people. But this young millionaire, who showed nothing but contempt for money, never could conceive of the problem of liberty as an economic one. For him it was always a matter of high ideal. And so all his days he was a hopeless romantic.

This, more than anything else, seems to account for all his "failures." Akin to this was his sense of honor which made him blind to so much duplicity in his age of revolution and reaction. The fact also remains that, no matter how much he detested the abuses of the Bourbon court, he was born a noble and was always at heart a Royalist.

And the success that he achieved as a boy might well have been another man's utter undoing. First a millionaire; then an officer; married brilliantly at sixteen; a father at eighteen; a general at twenty!

But Latzko properly writes the title of "Fame" over that section of his book that recounts Lafayette's part in the French Revolution. Returning from his American triumphs, he became the hero of his people, but not of his own class. Yet he went to the Estates General as a representative of the nobility. But, when the whirlwind was ripe for the reaping, he had the courage to make his declaration of the rights of man. And it was this noble who formed the Garde Nationale which for two years preserved order in Paris and protected King and Court.

But as the policeman of Paris he was between two fires. Marie Antoinette, the Austrian woman, worked as hard for his undoing as did Robespierre and Marat and Danton and the rest of the Jacobins. And it was not long after he ordered the return of the weak Louis XVI from Varennes that he was himself compelled to flee, only to be taken in Belgium by the Austrians in defiance of all international law.

* * *

However, neither that imprisonment, nor the rise of Napoleon, nor the restoration of the monarchy worked any change in the essential character of the man who risked fortune and freedom for the Protestants of France simply because he believed in liberty. When the Comte d'Artois, his rival in the cadet riding school and in the Estates General, had become Charles X, and there were barricades once more in the streets of Paris, in 1830 Lafayette was on the scene.

There are errors, such as references to Washington as a Puritan, in the American chapters. It seems that the author knows his French Revolution far better than his American War of Independence. But these are relatively minor faults in a popular biography that is better than the average. E. C. H. K.

Mirror of Opinion

A Century-Old Forecast

THE following sentence contains the gist of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the AAA case:

"Congress has no right under the Constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the Government."

The words are not from the decision. They were written in 1837—almost one hundred years ago.

The sentence is from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson, whose fame is now exalted by those who condemn the Supreme Court for its AAA decision.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Currency Devaluation Expected

IT IS generally believed that 1936 will witness the devaluation or depreciation of the gold bloc currencies. Should they be lowered to a degree that would result in an overvaluation of sterling, the British authorities would doubtless allow sterling to adjust itself to the lower level. In that case a further devaluation of the dollar would become desirable from an American point of view.—*London Financial News.*

Spoiling His Fruit

Flight Over Yucatan

WE WERE speeding along at sixty miles an hour toward the Maya ruins at Chichén Itzá, just outside of Merida, the capital of hot Yucatan. It's true that our speed was in three directions: thirty were forward in the direction of our destination, fifteen up and fifteen down in the back seat of a small new car that bobbed restlessly over the thousand thank-you-ma'ams on the road of this Indian country.

And because you can tan so easily in hot tropical Yucatan, we had left our hotel by three-thirty in the morning so as to "have the ruins over by ten." This in itself was enough to test the ardor of the visiting scholar or tourist. To have finished a whole sight-seeing routine by the time most people are finishing their breakfast, though new to the tourist, is an old story to the Yucatanese. After ten in the morning their sun not merely tans but burns and the wise do not expose themselves unnecessarily to its merciless rays.

* * *

Had it not been, however, for the good judgment of a pilot this vertiginous speed, both vertical and horizontal, might not now be the subject of comment. We had left Mexico City two days before, Yucatan-bound. Our tri-motor had risen smoothly from the landing field at Mexico City, we had flown over the immense plateau of Anhuac and around the peak of snow-covered Orizaba. We had gently glided to a stop in Tejeria, the field for Vera Cruz. There we had breakfast and after the two bells which call the passengers to take their seats we again took off for Minatitlan, the next stop on our way to Mayaland.

No sooner had we got well under way than the clouds noticed earlier came nearer. Raindrops, big as dimes, began to pelt the plane's wings. Our Mexican pilot, a slight but efficient-looking young man, passed back to our Mexican radio operator a message which read *Regr. por el mal tiempo,* (returning because of the bad weather). No sooner had we landed again at Tejeria when a fog settled; and shortly afterward we learned that Minatitlan was out of touch with the rest of the world and that a hurricane off Yucatan, and heading toward Cuba, was holding up planes and ships all along the coast.

It was a surprise to some of us to learn that the crew of this airship was composed entirely of Mexicans. We had been traveling hitherto in Central America with American pilots and radio operators, though most of the young lightweight stewards were a polyglot group chosen because of their slight build and their linguistic ability. And if any of us had any qualms about riding with other than American pilots these were dissolved by the good judgment and expertness of the Mexican crew, which would not take a chance. They subsequently delivered us in Merida, though a day late, easing down to the landing field and gently dropping us to earth without thud or tremor.

* * *

By the time this is told our speeding car has reached Chichén. And though it is only seven-thirty in the morning it is already almost hot. We leave the car at a home where an *almuerzo* for eleven o'clock is ordered. We set out through this area, which is carefully maintained by the Mexican Government, and begin our observations of the Maya ruins. Why they are called ruins is a mystery. Their state of preservation is remarkable and bespeak the solidity and honesty with which they were built. In ruins are the cultures of which they are the symbol and in ruins is our own knowledge of their builders' life and history.

It is only when a man sees these buildings that he forgets he has been yanked out of bed early in the morning, that he forgives road builders for their corrugated handiworks and forgets the glaze and heat of a tropical sun. Even if he is a bookworm whose reading has led him to know of the Mayas, even if he has seen excellent photographs and reproductions of their art and architecture, even if he has memorized the glowing comparative phrases of a Morley and Spinden, who paint these cultures in unmeasured praise and see in them many elements which surpass the other great art works of other peoples, he is not prepared for the reality.

We visited an astronomical observatory, the house of the thousand columns, the great pyramid, the ball game court and many other temples and buildings. We saw the *cenotes,* sacred wells where the Mayas had dug deep into earth for the water which in this region flows only underground. All of this startled the imagination and even now defies description.

Every building is highly decorated with the figures of slaves, soldiers and priests, or with designs of religious meaning, or with scrolls and geometric figures or in pigments produced by the artistic combination of stones of different colors found in the neighborhood! Massive structures and game courts, yet all unified by a single thought and by the common labor of an artistic people. Delicately beautiful and beautifully majestic.

And where are the heirs of the people who built this fine culture? One came down the steps of the pyramid where he had been working. Another group of them, a family on a picnic excursion, was slowly climbing up the same monument on another side. Another was my companion now professor of logic and psychology at the University of Yucatan.

If the past of a people ever justified their dreaming of a happier future, the concrete, objective stone symbols of the Maya's past justify their dreams. If a man is most himself in his art, then the Maya was a man of the highest talents and sensibilities.

The car was the same. The road was the same. The distance was the same. But I remember not how I returned from Chichén to Merida. In my mind still glowed the golden memory of a people and of an art which even a corduroy road could not shake away. P. V. S.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Gentle Art of Inflation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just catching up on my Monitor reading, after a long absence, I came upon an Associated Press item in the paper of October 25 telling of a new balloon life-jacket for air passengers to wear under their parachutes. The wearer is urged by the Associated Press in an emergency to "take to his parachute. On the way down to the water, he presses the lever and releases the carbon dioxide into the vest. It inflates instantly. When he reaches the surface of the water, he finds himself with a bulging life-jacket."

I know. I have worn one of the things for some 1500 miles of travel in a land plane over the Philippine archipelago. And I respectfully inform the Associated Press, on the authority of the United States Army, *never* to inflate the life preserver until you have rid yourself of the parachute. Otherwise, the life preserver balloons out, binding the parachute straps tightly to the wearer, and he may be blown over the bounding waves like a racing sloop, or dragged down by the added weight. What you do is: (1) Drop down in the parachute; (2) slip its straps upon landing in the water; (3) then inflate the life preserver.

I trust any Monitor reader who wears a life preserver will see my letter before he goes and jumps out of the plane. It was one of these gadgets that didn't work for Anne Lindbergh when she fell into the Yangtse.

Washington, D. C. E. D. C

The Wide Horizon

Pressure Politics and Your Money

Following the passage of the bonus, Washington dispatches report a concerted drive for inflation of the currency. The principal push behind the move toward inflation comes less from the inflationists themselves, who constitute a small group in Congress, than from pressure groups throughout the nation which have lately been exacting huge demands from the federal Treasury. The following is the first of two articles discussing the abuses of pressure politics and their relationship to unsound national finances.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

I

UNLIKE sin, pressure politics and propaganda cannot and should not be condemned as being wholly bad. In considering them, I would almost be inclined to paraphrase Shakespeare and say that "There's nothing either good or bad but motive makes it so." All political pressure and all political propaganda is not wrong. The need is to understand the operation of pressure politics, which has a proper and useful place in democratic society, and the abuses of pressure politics, which are selfish, subtle, and destructive. In both state and national politics, pressure groups are powerful and many. The last estimate with which I am familiar is that there are at least 500 representatives of legislative agencies in Washington.

Pressure groups perform two needed functions in the democratic process. They are an instrument for the creation of public opinion; they are an instrument enabling that public opinion to express its wishes in specific legislation. In a perhaps extra-legal but accepted and proven sense, these pressure groups constitute supplemental representation in government.

Such, I believe, is the principle of pressure politics. But the practice falls woefully short and is studded with abuses, deception and corruption, which demand the alert, practical and perceptive attention of conscientious citizens.

The essence of the whole matter of pressure politics in its simpler form is that the general welfare is sacrificed to the particular. The national welfare is sacrificed to the local. The broad record of any politician is subordinated to his stand on a single issue. The practice and the result are almost invariably the same, whether the pressure is in behalf of the tariff, of the bonus, of the Townsend plan, or a dozen other reforms of one sort or another.

* * *

The effect which pressure politics exerts on congressional opinion, congressional ethics, and congressional action is well known; but the direct pressure of special interest groups does not reveal the greatest evil of this method of pressure politics nor does it reveal its greatest harm to government. The direct influence of high-powered lobbies, whether they comprise Townsendites, tariffites, farmers or veterans, even though they frequently exercise a strength out of proportion to the numbers of their constituents, and even though they frequently sacrifice the nation to a section, would be a visible and controllable influence by itself.

These pitfalls in the democratic process would be effectively bridged by the counterplay of conflicting pressure groups if related evils did not combine to compound the crime. None of us, I am sure, will doubt that the legislative agency which we might consider to be the respectable and honest application of pressure politics has its proper and necessary function in government, but when the abuses—which we have already mentioned—of pressure politics are combined with the abuses of log-rolling and vote-trading, they constitute a system of grab-bag legislation which is harmful in its every operation and destructive of national unity.

Take farm relief as a concrete example, and we see that the AAA subsidy to one branch of agriculture after another is the logical and inevitable result. For years, politicians have sought to find levers by which to bring the vast force of the farm vote to bear on federal policy.

* * *

The issue here does not concern the merits and demerits of specific agricultural legislation. The farmers' position should command our urgent attention, as a national problem, and we cannot in honesty deny the farmer's effort to influence national policies for his own advantage, so long as other special interests do the same thing, so long as industry, through the tariff, forces an unbalance of the national economy. But thus far in our farm relief efforts, the nation has been subjected to further menaces of pressure politics.

Thus, special pressure groups have tapped new outlets from the federal treasury, and to the abuses of the industrial bounty of the tariff have been added the abuses of the agricultural bounties of AAA or its substitutes.

For many months now Republican leaders have been making a powerful issue out of the need of national economy and of balancing the budget, and they have been protesting against governmental interference with private enterprise, and yet at the Republican grass-roots convention in Springfield, Illinois, not long ago, they could not bring themselves to apply their convictions to condemning the AAA which is the very acme of Democratic policy against which they have set themselves.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1936

Dawn Over Brazil

By Marc T. Greene

Photo Frank H. Bauer, R. I. Nesmith and Associates

MANY CONSIDERATIONS are turning the eyes of the world to South America as never before in the history of the Latin states of the West. Interest in a life that is relatively exotic, admiration for scenic wonders, speculation as to economic opportunity, widespread curiosity regarding a part of the world new in development if not in history, are directing attention as well as increasing travel to the great southern hemisphere. All the continent shares in the varied appeal of what is practically the world's least-known land. But the comparatively untouched resources of Brazil, her natural beauty and colorful life combine to hold out perhaps the most potent allure of all. Let us, then, visit modern Brazil, and within the limits of a necessarily brief article consider her present and probable future.

The country, larger territorially than the United States and Alaska together, is in effect new so far as the general knowledge of the world goes, yet in history is very old indeed for the western hemisphere. Portuguese wanderers landed on its shores at the very beginning of the sixteenth century. As early as 1502, Goncalo Coelho sailed into the matchless harbor of Rio de Janeiro. For three quarters of a century thereafter, Brazil, or rather the strip along the sea, was a Portuguese colony. Then Spain, now becoming mistress of the seas, took it over, only to see it regained by Portugal in 1640. Until early in the nineteenth century it remained a part of the ever-dwindling Portuguese colonial possessions. Then Dom Pedro I, in exile in the Azores Islands, found confronting him the choice of returning to Portugal as sovereign or of going to Brazil as the first emperor of an independent nation of infinite possibilities. Not unnaturally, he chose adolescence instead of decadence and ruled in Brazil until 1831, when he was succeeded by his son, Dom Pedro II.

Both these reigns not only retarded the cultural development of Brazil but were a reversion to something very like medieval despotism and oppression of the common people. During them there came those enormous importations of slaves from Africa which were in large measure responsible for the present mixture of blood and racial characteristics in Brazil. For an overwhelming majority of the population is either part colored or part Indian, with hundreds of thousands possessed of both bloods.

But the very extent to which this slave trade had grown became its ultimate death blow. By 1888, there were so many slaves as to force their emancipation as a measure of precaution alone, and Brazil was thus the last important nation in the world to abandon merchandising in human flesh. It was likewise the last of the South American nations to become a republic, this happening the year after the emancipation of the slaves.

The way of the republic has not, however, been a smooth one. There have been no less than 16 Presidents, including the present one, Getulio Vargas, and they have generally been the results of revolutions, which is equivalent to saying that they have actually been dictators. Indeed, Vargas came into power as such, following the revolution of 1930, for he was one of the generals leading it. However, having quelled an attempt to upset his power in 1932, he inaugurated an era of something more nearly approaching popular government than the so-called republic had hitherto known. And in 1934 the first election, in anything actually more than name, that Brazil had seen, was held. This resulted in the choice of Vargas as

MODERNISM IN BRAZIL — Photo by James Sawders

An Apartment Building in Rio de Janeiro Reflects the Vogue That Is Sweeping the Country.

President, likewise the election of a Congress and the adoption of the first Constitution of any real significance in the country's history. Other reforms, such as old-age pensions, the fixing of a minimum wage scale and material educational improvements, were inaugurated. So that at last Brazil is making definite progress toward that political stability that, in the last analysis, can be founded only on the well-being and contentment of the people.

Brazil has a population of about 40,000,000. The exact number is impossible to ascertain, because so many live in a state of semi or complete savagery in the jungles of the far-reaching and little-known interior. Civilization is really only complete along the coast and a few hundred miles back therefrom. In that district live 12,000,000 of the population, and the qualified voters total about 3,000,000. Even among these the standard of living is low, with the exception of a few hundred thousand. But it is distinctly improving under the present regime.

* * *

However, it is probably no lower than in most of eastern Europe at the moment, and it is significant that there is little, if any, real distress in the country and not much unemployment. The Brazilians of the lower order, practically all of African and Indian blood, are accustomed to a frugal fare. They are exceedingly industrious and in such a climate with so rich a soil they are able, like the islanders of the South Seas, to produce on the bit of land that most of them possess practically all their basic requirements. Thus they have a great advantage over most European peasantry, and even if the wage scale of the laborer is low the cost of necessities in Brazil is commensurately so.

Brazil's great bane has been militarism. The burden of expense of frequent insurrections, combined with the cost of the upkeep of a large military establishment that shall bulwark the position of the party in power, has lain heavily upon all classes of people, resulted in high taxation and an excessive imports tariff. Moreover, political uncertainty has kept the country in a confused and embroiled state and unsettled the temper of the people.

It is clear, then, that in the light of the immense untouched resources of the country an era of prosperity and well-being is certain to commence with an assured and enduring political stabilization. That is the end to which the present Government is striving. The first consideration is to cut down military expenditures, which last year accounted for more than a quarter of the budget and which have been largely responsible for repeated and increasing deficits. These expenditures, combined with political uncertainties, have injured Brazil's credit gravely, and stimulated currency inflation with a similar result. The unit of currency, the milreis, is now at only five cents, or a tride more, which makes Brazil one of the cheapest countries in the world for visitors and strongly tempts tourist travel while weakening the financial and economic structure of the nation.

But behind all this, holding out every promise for the future once political stability is securely entrenched, is the country's vast wealth of natural resources, a wealth really beyond computation, because no one knows what treasure there may be in regions yet almost untrodden by the foot of the European. Like the amazing Argentine, Brazil has wealth that demands exploitation at once, for the benefit not only of the country itself but of the world. The agricultural possibilities are perhaps even greater than in the country to the south. Anything grows in this climate without extremes, in this incredibly rich black soil, in this well-watered land, the equatorial portion, of course, excepted.

Moreover, into such a land would pour people from every part of the world were it feasible for them to do so. Even as it is, more than 300,000 Japanese have come prior to the enactment of the exclusion law. That, however, is probably on the point of being qualified somewhat as a result of a recent visit of the Japanese trade commission and understandings as to purchase of Brazilian products, especially cotton, by Japanese manufacturers. And in connection with cotton growing much publicity has attached to the recent activities of American growers who, in a number of cases, have transferred their interests from some of the southern states to Brazil because of the present Administration's cotton policy. Alterations in that policy have had a tendency to check what was becoming a definite movement, but the fact remains that is is considered possible to produce in Brazil quite as good a staple as in America, at a much lower price, once the proper machinery is installed and modern methods adopted.

* * *

Whatever the future [illegible] of American cotton growers in Brazil may be, there is little doubt that this industry is due for a notable expansion within the next few years, or that that expansion will be a part of the economic renaissance which is already evident in this land of limitless possibilities. There is even good ground for believing that the cotton industry, considering the increasing markets opening to it in Japan and in Germany and to some extent in England, will by and by replace that of coffee growing as Brazil's chief source of revenue.

Until the last year or two cotton production in Brazil has amounted to little, but 1934 saw an increase of more than 500 per cent. The tendency has been, of course, to subordinate everything to the growing of coffee. Brazil, more than any other in the world, has been a "one-crop" country. Upon the fortunes of a single primary industry has practically depended the economic state of the entire nation, and the folly of such a condition of things has become evident in the years since 1930. The depression and consequent falling off in demand found Brazilian producers, who have supplied more than one half the world's demand in the past, greatly overstocked, with warehouses full of unsalable bean. This resulted in the destruction of more than 35,000,000 bags in the hope of stabilizing the market and achieving a price that should at least pay the cost of production. The hope has not been altogether fulfilled, especially as production elsewhere, especially in Cuba and the Central American states, was stimulated, and the Brazilian coffee industry is still a considerable way from being in its once prosperous condition.

In such a country, however, where the possibilities are so great for production of many commodities far more essential to human needs than coffee, it is only folly to base economic well-being on that one crop. It has taken Brazilians a surprisingly long time to grasp this apparently obvious fact, but it seems clear that they have done so at last. The interest now being taken by the Government in cotton production is evidence of that, as are other efforts under way to stimulate [illegible] industries. For example, in 1934 Brazil exported more than 100,000,000 kilograms of oranges, out of which [illegible] per cent of the British demand. The Brazilian orange, moreover, is of an exceptionally high quality, like many other varieties of tropical and semi-tropical fruit produced here, and the possibilities of its growth are yet nowhere near to being realized.

* * *

The economic opportunities of Brazil must in some measure be understood in order that the probable future position of this country in the western hemisphere and in the world may be estimated. Now, in conclusion, it is desirable to consider the main points of its appeal to visitors, many of whom are traveling to South America from the United States this winter.

The first name that suggests itself to the average person in connection with Brazil is, of course, Rio de Janeiro, long extolled as the most beautiful city in the world. Probably no person without prejudice in respect of some other place would cavil at this description, however superlative. For Rio de Janeiro, aptly termed by an American consul general of long residence there, the "Queen of Sheba of World Capitals," has been favored by nature above most cities, while the genius of engineers and municipal planners from many lands has aided in its beautification. But it is chiefly the rich tropical coloring, the deep sapphire blue of the southern sea, in the flaming gold of the South American sun, the flash of the myriad lights along the curving water front at night and the exotic character of the 2,000,000 persons of many mingled nations and races that constitute Rio de Janeiro's resistless allure.

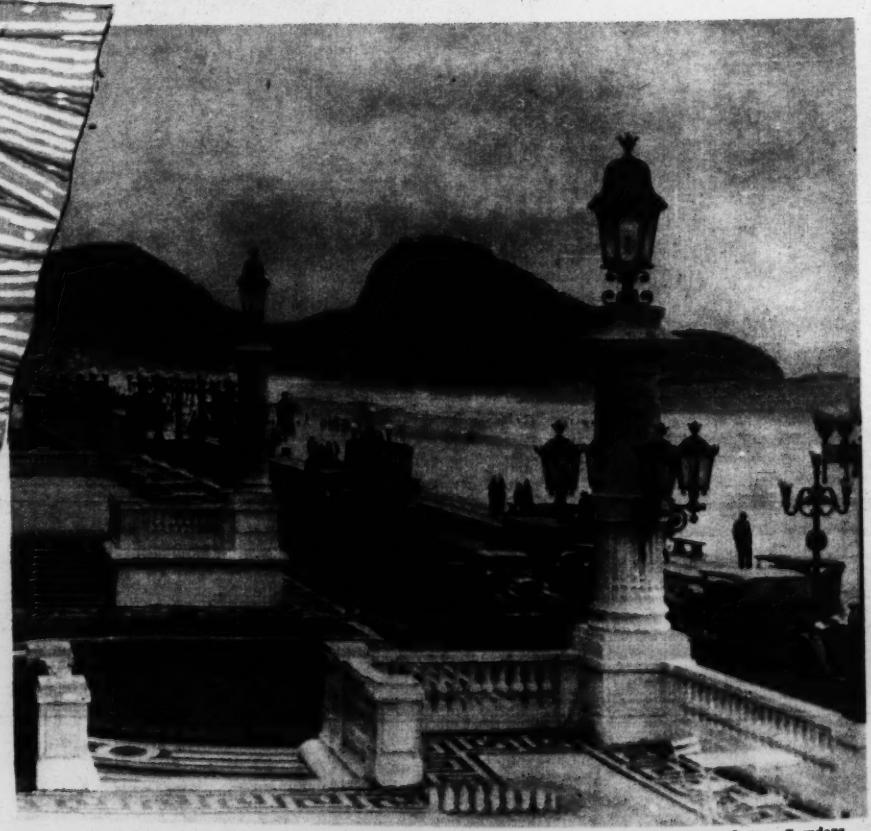
When you have seen Rio, then, there is little doubt that you have seen the world's loveliest city beside a harbor with which none other compares. But you have no more seen Brazil than you have seen China in Hong Kong or India in Bombay. As an initial tour, an overnight's ride by one of the best railways in the world (British, incidentally) bears you to São Paulo, the industrial center 2500 feet up in the hills, a city very much North Americanized and not in the least like Rio. The huge state, of which it is the capital, is the producing section of Brazil, area of most of the coffee "fazendas" and of the cotton and fruit industries.

* * *

The railway, gradually decreasing in efficiency, speed and in comfort, continues on from São Paulo into the interior, for hundreds of miles through coffee, cotton, sugar and fruit country, all of wonderful richness and far greater productiveness than at present achieved. Then you come to the edge of the great Matto Grosso. In the southern and central parts this is chiefly a cattle country and a land of "tame," or at least partially civilized, Indians.

Beyond is the wild, the real unknown, the land of missing men. Into it the English explorer, Colonel Fawcett, disappeared, and it has swallowed up many another. Here are savages, how many none can say with certainty, and some of them have never seen a white man. They wander through a region that extends to the Andes in the west, to the greatest of rivers and beyond in the north. It is an area half as big as Europe and a land of mystery. It contains the district described in Conan Doyle's "Lost World," the basis for which were tales told the novelist by the American explorer, Commander Dyott, who at one time went on a search for Colonel Fawcett. It is, in effect, the last frontier.

Such, in very small part indeed, is this wonderful Brazil, amazing in its contrasts of nature and humanity alike, alluring in its beauty and in its strangeness, exotic with the indefinable atmosphere of the tropics, above all brilliant in the color with which nature has clothed it. Beyond doubt, it is one of the lands of the future, its possibilities only now beginning to be realized as a more stable government than those of the past earnestly undertakes its development.



COPOCABANA BEACH — Photo by James Sawders

A Scene From the Terrace of a Water-Front Hotel in the Brazilian Capital.

When Lincoln Grew a Beard

Because His Face Looked So Thin on the Election Posters During the 1860 Presidential Campaign, a Little Girl Wrote, Urging Him to Do So, and Presently He Did

By R. Gerald McMurtry
Librarian, Lincoln National Life Foundation

READERS OF THE Evansville Daily Journal, two days after Christmas of the year 1860, were surprised to learn from the paper that Abraham Lincoln, their newly elected President, modest and unaffected as he was, had, in the Cockney vernacular, started "putting on h(airs)." In other words, Old Abe was raising a "pair of whiskers."

The readers must have wondered what type of beard the newly elected President would affect. Would it be a Van Dyke, Burnsides, chin whiskers, or just a plain walrus mustache? Perhaps they shuddered to think of the results such a change would create in his personal appearance. Lincoln was homely to begin with, and a pair of wild, untrimmed whiskers on his rugged face, in their minds, would make him grotesque. They did not realize that the reason behind this drastic change of appearance was partly an attempt of the President-elect to satisfy the whim of a little girl.

During the 1860 campaign for the Presidency there was used to a great extent on posters and broadsides a beardless photograph of Lincoln that accentuated his thin face and gave him an emaciated appearance. This portrait, shown along with a picture of the thick, heavy featured Hannibal Hamlin, the vice-presidential candidate, presented a marked contrast. One type of poster that received a wide circulation portrayed the two candidates with a rail fence built around their photographs.

Such a broadside came to the attention of 11-year-old Grace Bedell of Westfield, New York, who, with the sincerity of a child, wrote to Lincoln suggesting that he let his whiskers grow in order to improve the appearance of his thin face. This childish appeal to the future President read:

Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.,
Oct. 15, 1860

Hon. A. B. Lincoln,
Dear Sir:

My father has just come from the fair and brought home your picture and Mr. Hamlin's. I am a little girl only eleven years old, but want you should be President of the United States very much so I hope you won't think me very bold to write such a great man as you are. Have you any little girls about as large as I am if so give them my love and tell her to write to me if you cannot answer this letter. I have got 4 brothers and part of them will vote for you any way and if you will let your whiskers grow I will try and get the rest of them to vote for you; you would look a great deal better for your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you and then you would be President. My father is a going to vote for you and if I was a man I would vote for you to but I will try and get everyone to vote for you that I can. I think that rail fence around your picture makes it look very pretty. I have got a little baby sister she is nine weeks old and is just as cunning as can be. When you direct your letter direct it to Grace Bedell, Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York. I must not write any more answer this letter right off. Good bye.

GRACE BEDELL.

When this letter was received in Lincoln's voluminous mail, he said, "The character of the letter was unique, so different from the many self-seeking and threatening ones I was receiving every day that it came to me as a relief and a pleasure." As he was especially interested in children, he answered Grace Bedell immediately with a letter that portrays his great human character:

Springfield, Illinois, October 19, 1860
Miss Grace Bedell:

My dear little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons—one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I were to begin now?

Your very sincere well-wisher.

A. LINCOLN.

By the time he was ready to be inaugurated, Lincoln had a very fine beard that was trimmed with all the skill and patience of which his Illinois barber was capable. By a coincidence, Lincoln's itinerary from Springfield to Washington brought his inaugural train to a short stop at Westfield, New York.

A large crowd was present at the station to get a glimpse of Abe Lincoln. The mayor, councilmen, church deacons and party politicians likely surged to the front. Little Grace was so small that she could not see the President-elect standing on the rear platform of his train making his address. She had corresponded with this great man and she so much wanted to see him, but she was too little—everyone had forgotten about her. Even Mr. Lincoln didn't remember, she thought to herself, half-sobbing as she looked at her special bouquet which she had brought to give to her noted friend.

Upon the conclusion of his address the future President said, "I have a little correspondent in this place, and if she is present will she please come forward."

"Who is it? What is her name?" shouted a surprised chorus of voices? "Who here knows the great commoner from Illinois?"

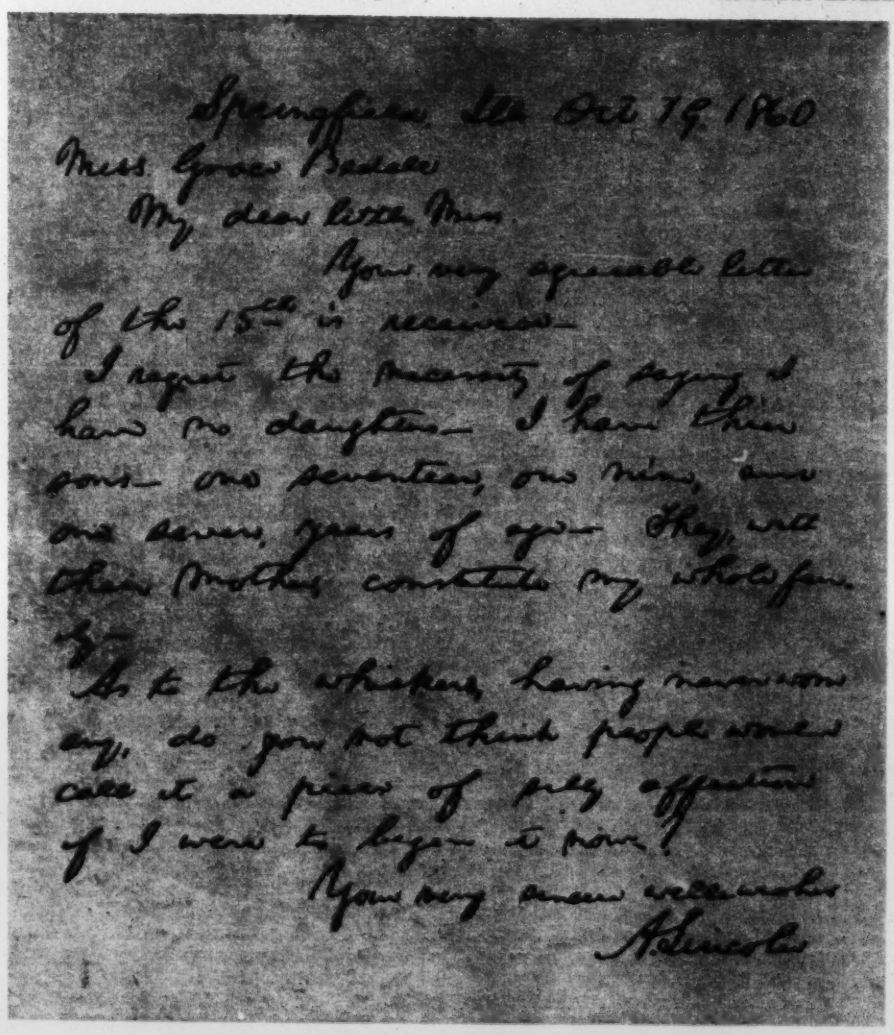
"Grace Bedell," answered Mr. Lincoln.

Immediately upon the pronouncement of this name, the amazed audience opened up a narrow lane to the rear and little Grace was led to a low platform beside the train. The great man shook her hand and then kissed her. "You see," he said, indicating his beard, "I let these whiskers grow for you, Grace."

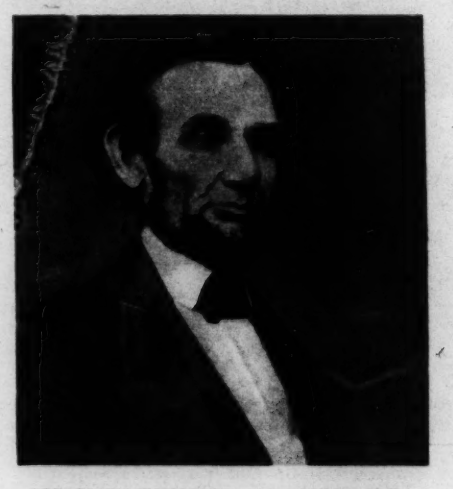
The crowd cheered and a moment later Lincoln re-entered his car and the train pulled away. Unknown to the multitude, the surprised and embarrassed lass, taken aback by the President's unexpected conduct, ran home as fast as she could. She dodged in and out between horses and buggies and once crawled under a wagon. Upon her arrival home, she was still tightly clutching a tattered bouquet of stems, which was all that remained of the beautiful flowers intended for Mr. Lincoln.

Grace always remembered that when the President stooped to kiss her he looked very kind.

THE 1860 ELECTION CAMPAIGN POSTER THAT WAS INDIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN RAISING A BEARD



FACSIMILE OF MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER TO THE LITTLE GIRL



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AS PRESIDENT-ELECT, IN 1861, WITH HIS NEW BEARD

Shetland: Home of Contrasts

Norse Speech and Viking Customs Survive in Those Little Islands Set in the Stormy Sea North of Britain, but Modern Methods and Manners Are Making Gradual Changes

By Peter A. Jamieson

Photo, Jenny Brown

THE SHETLAND CLIFFS

John Halcrow Gilbertson and Enga S. Stout, Hero and Heroine in the Film Story, "The Rugged Island."

Photo, Jenny Brown

IN A CROFTER'S HOME

Intelligent and Keen Readers Are Many of the Shetland Islanders, Who Combine Books With Work.

London News Agency, Photo

LERWICK, CAPITAL OF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS

OLD CUSTOMS DIE HARD in the Shetland Isles. Nevertheless, in this group of islands, lying off the north coast of Britain, the old ways are steadily yielding before the impact of civilization. The tractor is inevitably, if slowly, replacing hand plow and spade, electricity the oil lamp, and the knitting machine is encroaching on the territory once reserved alone for nimble fingers. An epochal change is in progress, making these islands a land of strange contrasts.

Separated as they are from the mainland by about 200 miles of stormy ocean, the Shetlanders still retain numerous Norse words in their everyday speech. Women can still be seen trudging to market in untanned cowhide shoes, similar to those worn by Saga heroes, while high-powered motor-trucks and buses tear along the road. Overhead, the airmail plane has taken off, while down in the valley, on the patches of soil, or "rigs," folk delve with primitive hand spades. Plows are at work, too, and even motortractors on the larger crofts, but the hand spade of the viking thralls is still in widespread use.

Meal is ground for household use on ancient hand "stone-mills." Tiny 12-foot skiffs are found in every Shetland hamlet, each crofter possessing one or more of these boats, which are modeled on the Norse long-ship. They are so made that they can withstand severe weather, riding the combers like sea gulls. Fish and whale oil are burned in crude open lamps; women still knit fine woolen garments from wool spun on wheels made in Norway and the Faroe Islands about 300 years ago.

* * *

These 21,000 persons are said to be the last remnants of Norsemen, the offspring of people who left Norway in the course of the ninth century and embarking in small long-ships scoured the seas far and wide, subduing lands and capturing slaves and booty. A number of the Jarls found the Shetland Isles an ideal haunt for their ships, and as the isles were only sparsely populated by the remnants of the ancient Picts, or Pechts, a peaceable Celtic tribe, the tall, blond warriors from "east over the sea" made them thralls, intermarrying with their womenfolk, who looked after the farm lands in summer and autumn when the men were away "a-viking."

Up to the end of the nineteenth century the Shetland fishermen had a language all their own which they used when off at sea and working at the long-lines. This language was called "tabu." It has been said that the islanders have retained more of the old Norse in their everyday speech, mannerisms, customs, than any other branch of the Scandinavian race, and words and terms obsolete elsewhere are heard from the lips of fishermen from the Shetland "voes," or bays. The personal pronoun "du," for thou, is still in widespread use in the isles with the exact same intonation and with the identical restrictions as to its use among members of the family, strangers, and members of the "gentry" and clergy as is employed in Germany.

But like all Northern folk, the Shetlanders are also go-ahead and, side by side with the oxen-hauled wooden plow and hand spade, one may see a modern motortractor at work, and more than 700 wireless sets are in operation. Electricity from the power station gives light and power to the houses and works within the town's boundaries.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the islanders, the shallow soil between the hills being divided into numerous small crofts, or "takes," averaging from two to eight acres each. Over 3000 persons are engaged in crofting all the year round. The Shetland cow, a small, hardy animal, usually black, dun, or black-and-white in color, is native to the isles, being of old stock, said to have been in the isles when Agricola's legions sighted "Thule" in A. D. 87. There are about 12,000 cattle in Shetland, each crofter having either one, two, or three "head" apiece, while well-off landholders concentrating on dairy-farming have from six to 10, or 12 "head" apiece, stalled in the most modern, concrete airy byres. These crofters also have pony carts, or motorvans which run the fresh milk into the town of Lerwick and other centers where the industrial and commercial workers dwell.

The big crofter may start cultivating his land with a motortractor, product of the twentieth century, but like his less fortunate neighbor, who has to be content with a spade, he calls this starting of "the voar." This is from an old Norse word for spring, and its use covers the actual season and all landwork done during the period, usually dating from the end of March and lasting until May. At the end of the "voar" another old-time word is often heard in Shetland. This is "Beltane," the beginning of summer when active work on land and sea is in full swing.

Up to recent years the older people were in the habit of kindling the "Beltane bonfires" on the hills. This was thought to aid the sun in its work of bringing warmth to the earth and speeding on the young shoots of corn and grass. "Beltane" is probably a relic of one of the old "fire-festivals" held at the various seasons, the only one of which still to be recognized by Shetlanders being the magnificent Up-Helly-Aa, held annually in the town, with a torchlight march of 400 vikings, headed by a Jarl, singing old Norse songs as they drag along a large long-ship to be finally set on fire to great rejoicings.

* * *

At midsummer, the pale beauty of the "summer dim" lingers over the land. This is caused by the afterglow of the sun which has set for an hour or two. This phenomenon, whose magic beauty must be seen to be believed, lasts roughly from the beginning of June to the middle of August, and during this period there is no darkness in the north. Reading, photography and outdoor games can be carried on during the time of the "summer dim."

In every crofter's house there is one or more wooden churns of the same long, barrel shape that the old Scandinavians used. The Shetland women are good at churning, bringing in a substantial part of the income from the sale of their butter, cheese and other milk products.

One of the greatest contrasts of all to be met with in Shetland, is the existence of hand-carding, spinning, and knitting alongside machine treatment of the wool. The Shetland sheep, like the cow and pony, is also native to the isles, the 175,000 or so "head" grazing on the wide-rolling hills being owned by about 3500 stockholders. Each man knows his own flock by certain definite "marks."

About the middle of summer the sheep are driven by the smart Shetland sheep-collies into the hill inclosures where the womenfolk grab hold of the animals and "roo," or pluck off, the fleeces, at this season being almost ready to fall off. Whole fleeces and big wisps of wool do often fall away and lie in the hill for the first woman out "ootiggin'," or searching, who comes along. These hill bundles are known as "hentilagets" and by right of immemorial custom belong to whomever stumbles upon them. The "rooin'" method of obtaining the wool-crop helps to keep the natural silky softness of the wool, that imparts a unique quality to the finished knitted goods.

Of the 12,000 women in Shetland more than half are said to be actively knitting the whole year round, their work bringing into the isles an estimated total of £80,000 annually. The ancient art of knitting the wool from their flocks is nowhere so widely practiced as in Shetland, the girls of 7 and 8 being as adept at the art as their mothers and grandmothers. Shetland women are ashamed to be found sitting "hand-idle" or without "their socks," or without "a thread on the wires," and wherever they travel their nimble fingers are forever "thrang," or busy, so ingrained have industrious habits become.

The new methods, however, have penetrated into the far north, hundreds of knitting machines being at work turning out half-a-score garments apiece to every one article hand knitted.

This has led to fierce competition and a breaking of the prices paid for "real Shetland." Despite trade marks, advertising and keen resentment, the machines have come to stay.

* * *

The fishing is the next most important industry of the northern islanders, more than 1500 men being at work on the herring craft during the summer and autumn months.

The sea, however, is no hindrance to any Shetlander, even some of the women going off in the small boats in all kinds of weather. The sea around the bleak isles teems with a variety of fish, and for an hour or two's work in the firths with lines, nets, and wands, the family food-supply can be considerably increased. The small "coal-fish," mackerel, haddock, and at times herring, are the principal fish caught. These are salted against the bad weather of the long, dark winter when the boats are snug in the shelters, and the wind howls about the tiny exposed croft-houses huddling under the hills, while the huge Atlantic waves dash in fury against the high jagged cliffs where hungry gulls swarm.

Herring fishing in Shetland waters attracts vessels from all over. Swedish mackerel-boats, their blue-and-yellow flags flaunting in the breeze, Dutch boats, German trawlers, Norwegian motorships, French luggers, bound for the Iceland "banks," Scots and English drifters, Shetland sailboats with their brown, patched canvas. Faroese motor craft are all busy hunting for the silvery herrings, which, in dense shoals, feed in the sea warmed by the ceaseless flow of the Gulf Stream currents.

The vessels fish six days a week during the season, selling their catches at

(Continued on page 19)

Tutor to Presidents

Rudolph Forster, Dean of the Permanent White House Staff, Keeps Discreetly in the Background, But He Has Steered Eight Executives Through the Shoals of Routine

By Julia Chandler

ONE FINE MORNING, BACK IN THE days when William McKinley was President of the United States, a slim, dark-eyed lad, known as Rudolph Forster, had just taken the cover from his typewriter, preparatory to the day's work, when his "Chief" received a message that the White House required an extra stenographer for a temporary assignment.

"How would you like to be loaned to the President for a few days, Rudolph?" the executive head of young Forster's office calmly inquired.

The boy was too excited to answer immediately. He knew, of course, that the White House frequently "borrowed" help, of one kind or another, from any and all government departments, and down in his heart lurked a dream that some day he might be chosen for such distinction. When, finally, he managed to stammer something of his appreciation his "Chief" smiled understandingly, and sent him forthwith across the street to supplement the White House staff.

Thus occurred one of those little incidents which can be so big with meaning along life's way, for the "loan" of Rudolph Forster by the War Department to the White House 38 years ago is one which has never been called. He was then a government stenographer, with perhaps a chance in a thousand for preferment. Today, he is one of the most important cogs in the machinery of the United States Government; one of a considerable group of men behind the Washington scenes who do work of vital importance without any sort of self-aggrandizement or ballyhoo.

* * *

Rudolph Forster is dean of the permanent White House staff which makes it possible for a new President and his assistants to function efficiently from the start. He is officially known as executive head of the executive offices, which, however, gives no adequate idea of what he really is, or what he really does. Ask Mr. Forster and you'll learn still less.

"I'm just a member of the staff," he dismissed my question as I sat with him in his White House office—a middle room in the executive wing. But in his mind is stored a knowledge of technical procedure which has steered a safe course for every incoming President since William McKinley's time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen the installation of a new President is a great event. To Rudolph Forster it is also of stupendous interest—but of a completely different nature. Each new inauguration means another pupil for him, although the unostentatious man who turned his wise eyes to the White House lawn never would thus express it. It is nevertheless true that many a presidential mistake has been averted because Rudolph Forster is master extraordinary of White House precedent, custom and routine. He possesses a rare discretion and fine judgment which have won for him the confidence and friendship of eight successive Presidents.

* * *

Born in Washington in 1872, the head of the White House executive offices has never voted in a national election, because in 1870 congressional legislation made the District of Columbia a federal district, and Washington a federal city, disfranchising its residents, and depriving them of political representation. For four years prior to his marriage to Emma Maria Gaisberg, in 1889, Mr. Forster lived across the Potomac in Virginia. There he did once cast a vote in a local election, but to this day nobody knows his political convictions. When I tried to pry into his partisanship he regarded me smilingly.

"Not even a President has ever asked me that," he rebuked my inquisitiveness in a kindly tone.

Probably no President has given the political convictions of Rudolph Forster a single thought. He had trained two Republicans in the way of their going when Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, came into office in 1913, but if Mr. Wilson ever had a thought of displacing so valuable and necessary a man because of that he certainly gave no sign of it. And, as far as Mr. Forster is concerned, a President is just a President! Democrat or Republican—it is all the same to him. It is simply his job to see that the incumbent of the White House and his staff make no mistakes through insufficient knowledge of routine.

With complete knowledge of the White House files; thorough understanding of all executive departments; of correct technical procedure in any and every situation, the faithful and efficient Forster could today run the White House routine quite alone, should Mr. Roosevelt and his three secretaries find it necessary to absent themselves for an indefinite period.

* * *

As a matter of fact, William Howard Taft did "let Forster do it" when he spent his summers at Beverly, and Woodrow Wilson left him in charge of the White House when the summer capital was in New Jersey. During the stressful years between 1914 and 1918 Mr. Wilson was never away from Washington more than a week at a time—except that one summer of 1916 which he spent at Shadow Lawn—leaving Mr. Forster to sit on the Washington lid.

Warren Harding's fatal trip to Alaska represented his only long absence from Washington. With him went several of his Cabinet officers, and part of his staff, but he left Forster to shoulder the great mass of White House routine in his absence.

Once in a blue moon a President has had Mr. Forster accompany him out of Washington. Theodore Roosevelt several times commanded his presence at Oyster Bay, and "Teddy's" cousin, Franklin, upset all precedent when he chose Rudolph Forster to companion him on his trip to Hawaii in 1934, leaving his coterie of secretaries behind. These occasions have been exceptions, however. Most of the occupants of the White House have felt safer in realizing that Forster was keeping his cogs of government machinery well oiled in their absence.

While the present Administration has added to the duties of Rudolph Forster in some directions it has brought him relief in others. Formerly, the dean of the executive staff shielded the President from the many persons who sought interviews. In the present White House arrangement Marvin H. McIntyre takes care of the important personnel and makes all appointments for Mr. Roosevelt.

In former administrations much of the clamor at the White House door was met by Rudolph Forster, but the demands upon his time in other directions would make these duties impossible at present. More documents must go through Forster's hands. All bills which come from the Capitol to be signed by the President must pass over his desk before they are filed in the State Department. But the thing which now makes the greatest inroad on his time is the influx of letters and telegrams. Mr. Forster further attends many of the conferences between the President and the press. He has, in fact, a job which is complicated by all sorts of duties upon which often hinge matters of great importance.

Perhaps nobody in America knows more about the inside workings of politics, or does more to keep the country running smoothly, than Rudolph Forster. When one realizes that he has possessed alike the sincere friendship of the gentle and courtly McKinley, dynamic "Teddy" Roosevelt, big-hearted Taft, the idealistic Wilson, genial and accommodating Harding, the taciturn Mr. Coolidge, the harassed Hoover and the present gracious and friendly incumbent of the White House, it is to marvel at the versatility and the keen insight possessed by Mr. Forster.

* * *

Many magazines have asked Rudolph Forster for articles describing his long White House service. He has refused them all. Scores of writers have implored him for interviews, but few have gotten them, because one thing for which he has a violent dislike is personal publicity.

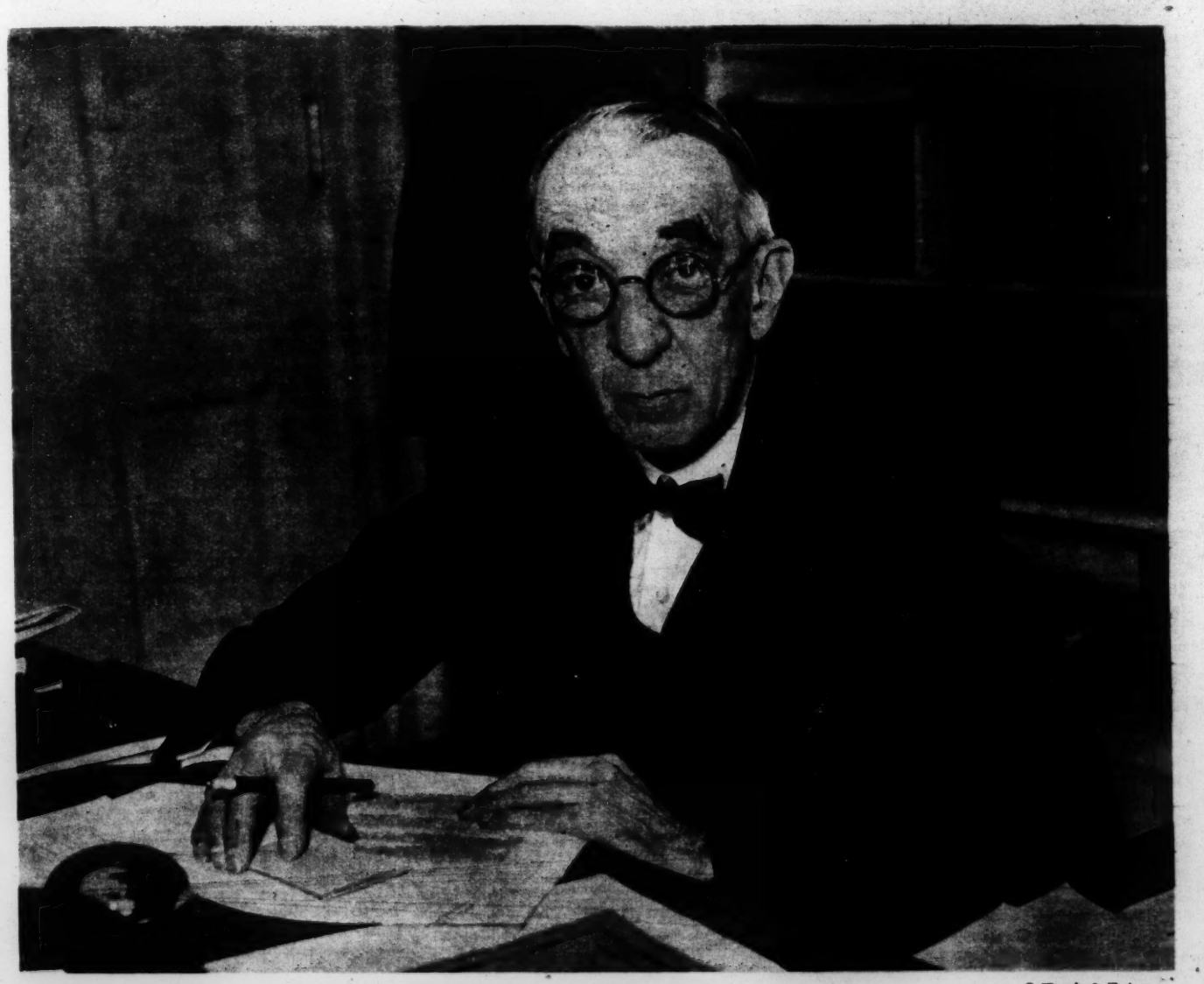
"Write about the President, or his secretaries, but leave me out of it," is his invariable reply.

Through the years of Mr. Forster's faithful and unsung service he has never been known to seek a political job. He has never traded on his influence, and he has served every Administration with the same degree of efficiency, regardless of its personnel or policy.

It was once said by a new assistant that the changing inflections in Rudolph Forster's quiet voice carried more meaning than the words themselves.

"I ran past Forster's danger signals three times when I first came to the White House, and each time I crashed. After that I learned the meaning of the shadings of his voice—learned them and heeded them to my great advantage," was the significant comment.

Of one subject, however, he will speak freely—and tenderly—and that is of his two grandchildren. Then, for the first time during the hour I had been with him, I felt myself genuinely welcome. For now I was not trying to pry into the life of Rudolph Forster. Now I was just talking about two little children who are dear to the heart of the dean of the White House executive offices.



MR. RUDOLPH FORSTER IN HIS OFFICE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

© Harris & Ewing

Men Without a Country

And Women, Too, Swell the German Refugee Band, Whose Members May Become World Waifs Unless Other Nations Help Them, Says James G. McDonald, Resigned League Commissioner

By Frances Parsons Davis

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A REFUGEE SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE
On a 150-Acre Farm, Germans Are Being Re-educated for Agricultural Careers.

"HOW SMALL A PLACE the world is!" To the 80,000 German refugees who joined the exodus from the Reich that began in March, 1933, this well-worn phrase is no platitude but cold reality. Small and overcrowded, with millions on relief, with millions unemployed.

To find new lands for their peoples, Italy and Japan drew the sword from its sheath. Refugees have no swords to use, no strength to parade. They may only call upon the pity of nations to beg that a home, a livelihood, a chance for a new life be made for them. But pity finds a deaf ear among nations whose last energies are taxed in the struggle to support their own nationals.

In their need, an advocate was given them. For two years an American has traveled from country to country pleading their case. It was James G. McDonald; residence: Bronxville; post: Chairman of the Board of the Foreign Policy Association, New York; named by the League of Nations Council in October of 1933 to serve as Ambassador of the Stateless. His lengthy title read: League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Jewish and Other) Coming from Germany. . . . On the last day of 1935 he resigned from that position, with 65,000 refugees settled in new homes outside the borders of Germany.

* * *

The road from the Bronxville station was a strange setting as a place to hear the story of his stewardship. But his office has been in a state of siege and, for the sake of an uninterrupted half hour, I had boarded the 6:17 commuters' train with him. So, while on a brief journey through a section typifying the peace and security of American suburban life, I learned something of his efforts to find a measure of peace and security for thousands of persons not only without homes, but without a nation.

"You see," he said, "the problem had three main steps. The first was to beg leniency in immigration laws—to break the net of rules and regulations in which the desperate refugee was caught.

"The second was to give them immediate relief, to protect them from actual want and starvation, to offer them at least temporary surcease until they, or some agency, could work out their future.

"And the third, of course, was to settle them permanently, where they could build up new homes, new lives."

Most of those who have left Germany fled with fear at their heels. Many had neither means of support nor plans. Few of them even had papers of identification or passports to allow them freedom of movement. Wherever they went, they encountered the complex laws which govern foreigners. Illegal entry. Overstaying a visitor's permit. Inability to get work permits even where jobs were open. And, if they were ordered from the country, lack of papers to get them beyond the border of the next land.

"There's a story," said Mr. McDonald, breaking off abruptly from his account of these legal difficulties. "It's told of a Russian refugee, but it applies as well to the problems we faced, and it shows up the utter impossibility of the situation. It is about a man who received an expulsion order, from France, I think it was. But he had neither the means nor the passport to travel. He was convicted twenty-nine times for noncompliance. He spent nine years and eight months in jail. And his case cost the state in the neighborhood of 28,000 francs!"

To Rio, Moscow, Paris, Prague, to London, Amsterdam and Brussels, Mr. McDonald journeyed in behalf of the émigrés. It took patient and persistent diplomacy to turn mere expressions of sympathy from statesmen of the world into promises of practical help, even when that help entailed no more than tempering immigration laws with mercy. Labor organizations, fearful of the precedent such practice would set, objected to any modification of the rules. In some countries where, after the greatest difficulties, temporary hospitality had been promised, the authorities grew anxious and abruptly terminated permission to reside.

It was rare when such action as that of Colombia brightened his path. That South American country set a precedent for liberalism. A presidential decree authorized visas for those of "good antecedents" who could show means to live for the first few months, even though they could not show passports from their land of origin.

* * *

But begging for residence permits, for work permits, was only a part of the diplomatic negotiations carried on by the ambassador who represented, not a state power from whom favors would be returned for favors, but a group of scattered, disinherited individuals. Wherever he went he talked to ministers of finance, of agriculture, of labor and commerce, to the heads of academic institutions, of hospitals, and always to the directors of those private organization whose funds alone support the refugee until he is able to support himself.

With the first, the statesmen, he paved the way for the day when the refugee might come to that country for permanent settlement, re-trained to take up a new place in a new society, or coming to a job that had been opened for him; in a school, on a medical staff, in a laboratory. For the second, the philanthropists, he served as co-ordinator for the relief they gave and the emigration they financed.

"That these people are on earth at all today, is thanks to the untiring efforts and the open-handed generosity of the private organizations." There was real emotion in Mr. McDonald's voice when he paid this tribute.

In the first stages of exile, destitution among the refugees was all too often a grave and tragic fact. With no means of support, many of them soon exhausted what little resources they had. Income of their own from Germany, or from their families left behind there, was cut off. Few countries could afford to extend their own relief rolls to include them. Want and misery stalked them. They could turn only to the private relief workers. And there they found help.

* * *

The Jewish organizations assumed by far the heaviest financial burden. The problem was, Mr. McDonald pointed out, largely a Jewish one, except for perhaps some 5 per cent who had no Jewish connection whatsoever. For the small percentage of non-Jews, the Roman Catholic organizations, the Society of Friends, have done whatever they can.

The first necessity was to ward off immediate poverty; now the huge funds collected are being devoted to constructive ends. Perhaps the greatest task facing the organizations that are financing aid, and the refugee who receives it, is re-training him for permanent settlement.

Business, medicine, law, the fourth estate—in every country these are the overcrowded professions. And from these careers came the majority of émigrés. Few were farmers or laborers who could work with their hands. They were professional workers, teachers, scientists, business men and trades people, artists, writers, clerks and accountants.

There are few countries that are eager to extend hospitality to the doctor or the scientist. Russia is an exception, ready to accept those who will fit into the Soviet social structure, making up for the lack of specialists there. In South America a mechanic acquainted with the workings of a Diesel motor is more welcome than a famed surgeon. In Prague young medical men have become masseurs in order to eat!

* * *

And yet, for the trained man who saw the career he had so patiently built suddenly cut short, there was, even in the first bitter days, one heartening experience. He found the hand of his colleague, although a stranger to him, stretched out to help him.

The International Student Service, through contributions that were used as scholarships, financed students that they might continue their studies. The Comité des Medecins, co-operating with the Agro-Joint in Moscow, made it possible for doctors who were selling newspapers on the streets of Paris to go on with a medical career in Russia. The International Conference of Librarians pledged themselves to find work for the experienced refugee. The Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations and committees in Paris and New York created academic positions for scholars, found research jobs and laboratory work. More than $1,000,000 was raised to aid these émigré savants.

"All of this has been hopeful and encouraging," continued Mr. McDonald, "but these efforts could not solve the problem of the majority." The young men who had been coming lawyers, doctors, and had worked in clerical offices, in commerce, must learn to be farmers if they are to find a future in South America, where colonies have been formed; in Cyprus, where a Jewish agricultural community is prospering; in Palestine, their national home, where skilled agriculturists, and skilled hands for the building trades, for the factories, are needed.

There is a town in Holland that is a Jewish training village. One hundred and twenty young persons are being taught the science of agriculture and horticulture, and are being prepared for technical work. In France the education authorities have opened their technical schools to the refugees. The Haluz, the Jewish pioneer organization, have agricultural centers in many of the European lands. And even in England, in the lovely Kent country, a school, privately financed, and under the directorship of a German teacher, prepares children of the refugees for manual work and labor with their hands.

When, near the end of 1935, Mr. McDonald closed his books, his records showed that all but some 15 per cent of the original 80,000 refugees in his charge had been resettled.

Palestine, the only country in the world today that can boast a labor shortage, has taken almost half the total number absorbed. By the middle of June, last year, 27,000 refugees had gone to live permanently in that land, whose economic future depends on its unique position at the crossroads of the West and East.

The repatriated in central and eastern Europe total approximately 18,000. Those who are now living in European countries constitute an additional 25,000. France alone harbors 10,000! The Netherlands had 4000 émigrés on record six months ago, but here Mr. McDonald points out that to this country, in particular, the refugees brought sufficient money and business acumen to start enterprises which offer employment to more than the total number of those who have asked entry. The United States has opened her doors to more than 6000 refugees, and half this number have found new homes in South America.

* * *

Mr. McDonald gave me these figures on the train. Now I turned to him and asked, "Then you resigned your job because the work is complete?"

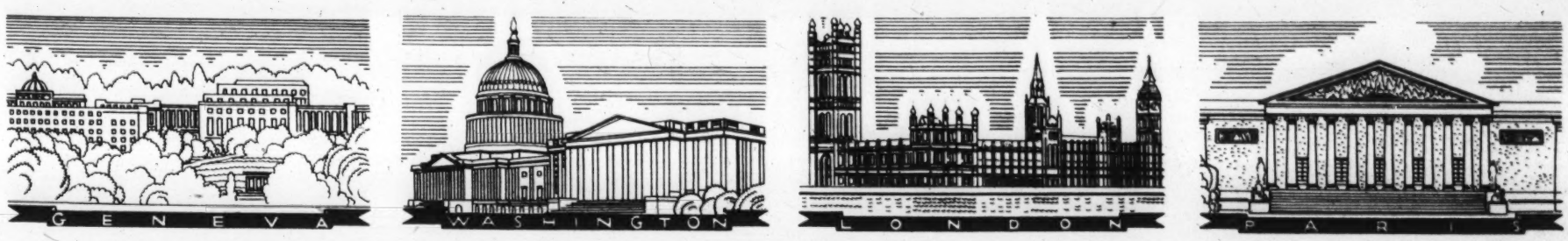
"Far from it!" he said, and I felt a bitterness in his tone. "There are thousands of German Jews still in Germany who have been deprived of citizenship by the 'Nuremburg decrees.' True, the birth rate is decreasing and the death rate increasing. As time goes on the figure will diminish, slowly. But many of these people must leave Germany if they are to exist at all. What we have done so far is only a beginning!"

James G. McDonald is a man who looks reality in the face. The recommendations which accompanied his letter of resignation to the League of Nations left no diplomatic "out" for the statesmen to whose doorstep he returned the burden he has carried for the last two years. In the capitals of the world he has had his surfeit of "pious noises of sympathy" in place of real assistance. His very appointment, while it pretended to the ideal of international responsibility for which the League stands, was actually backed by no such authority. It was not, like the Nansen commission which controlled the destinies of the millions that were made homeless by the war, actually a League activity; but, to avoid the veto of Germany, which was then still a member, it was made a separate, autonomous body. Result: that no nation felt itself under pledged obligation to share in the alleviation of the misery of a stateless people.

Mr. McDonald did not mince facts in his report to the League. He said that, in the future, aid to the refugees, adequate to meet the need, must be carried on by the League. And he asked that the League, forgetting diplomacy and divorcing its plea from politics, deal with the problem in all of its aspects.

GOVERNMENT

By Henry Edison Williams



"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: . . . Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end. . . . The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."—Isa. 9: 6, 7.

COMPARING ISAIAH'S prophecy with the many maladjustments within and among the nations of the world, the question logically may be asked: Has Christianity failed to bring to society the fulfillment of the prophecy; or has society itself failed to appropriate those elements essential to a reign of universal peace and justice already supplied by the "zeal of the Lord of hosts"?

From a coldly materialistic point of view it is difficult to reach other than the popular conclusion that the world is sadly misgoverned, that injustices predominate in national and international relations, that self-aggrandizement, intolerance, greed, bigotry, fear, resentment, play a far more active part in swaying the destinies of nations than would seem possible in a civilization where intelligence is available.

Amazement merges into foreboding as thoughtful persons witness group movements toward this or that system of social control which promises release from individual responsibility. Numerous forms of government claim title to such an exit from the crowded room where seethes the world's sociological mélange. But escape is seldom through temporal systems alone. Believing otherwise, nations may plunge into the blind alley of dictatorship—and, followed to its logical conclusion, any government which allows control to pass from the hands of the people into the hands of special groups or individuals is inviting dictatorship.

Dictators of all sorts thrive where greeds breed wars, national inferiority complexes stimulate aggressive secret diplomacy, narrow patriotisms build barriers of intolerance, and class interests invent new injustices. But a door remains invitingly open; a door which liberty-loving individuals may easily utilize—the door of individual magnanimity, the door which, as it admits increasing numbers, reveals the sure way to good government.

True, the proper basis of good government—namely, a citizenry governed by good—may be neglected or obscured. The individual's thoughtless submission to material dominance, a willingness to allow gross materialism to dictate thought and action, may postpone the general demand for good government. Enslavement to unworthy aims within may make citizens easy prey for political enslavement without. But ever at hand is that open door seen by Isaiah and acknowledged by many men of vision since his day, inviting mankind to accept a God-governed world, or, in other words, a world in which governments shall be controlled by ideals of justice and brotherhood, rather than by narrow nationalisms.

Down the ages comes a voice re-echoing that ancient plea:

"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not!"

How consistently through the pages of history is repeated the story of political enslavement shackling willful, stiff-necked or apathetic peoples. How inexorably have chains been forged as nations have turned to the worship of false gods. How surely have nations with strong moral fiber and spiritual stamina avoided the yoke.

There is no substitute for the power of good—in politics, in society, in international relations, in man's everyday affairs. What governmental adjustments have permanently succeeded except as they have been based on that which is essentially good—on pure justice, inspired understanding, unselfish devotion and similar qualities? Such qualities gain popular acceptance and reach practical operation in ratio to their exaltation in the conclusions of individual thinkers. They become an expression of government as mankind becomes more truly self-governed under the impulsion of higher ideals.

Government, as it exists today, generally assumes two functions, namely: social control, and public service. In other words, in the modern government the relations of individuals are adjusted by means of legal mandates enforced by definite penalties, while certain common interests are served by a collection of public services such as education, natural scientific research, public utilities, recreation, *et cetera*.

Perhaps it may be assuming too much to lay down an arbitrary formula based on government's dual functions. But the assumption seems justified by many historic cases that, as a people neglects spiritual values, government imposes more despotic control and, vice versa: As a people develops spiritual values the functions of government assume a more democratic character.

"Where there is no vision the people perish," one reads in Proverbs. And Goldsmith, proud of Britain's democratic populace, echoes a similar strain in "The Deserted Village" when he warns:

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. . . .

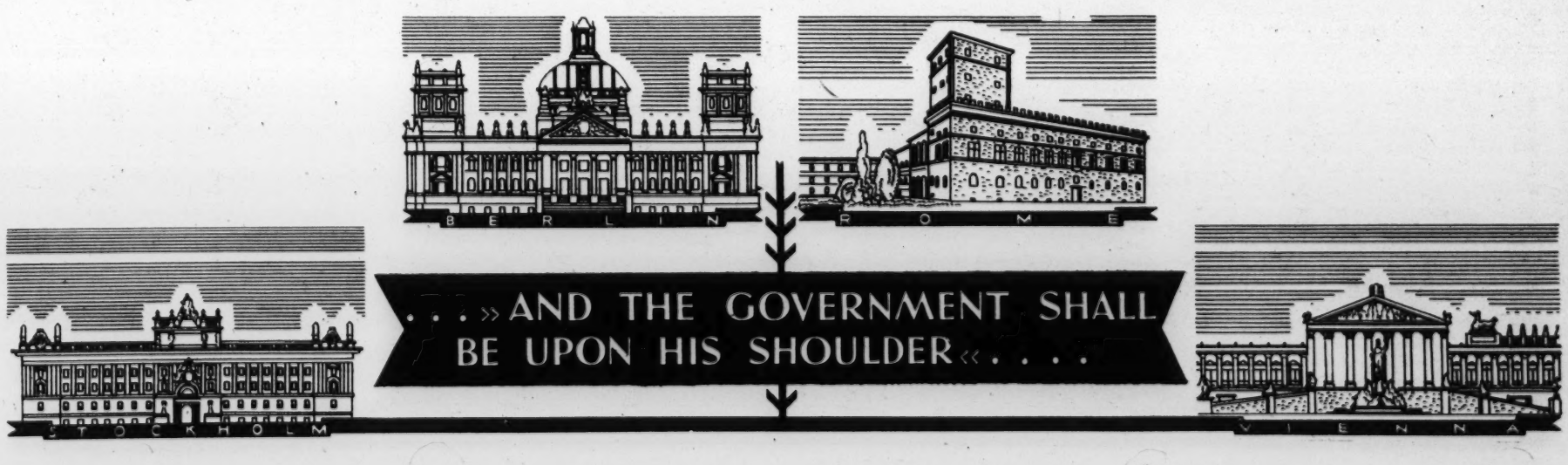
And still another great Englishman, seeing a threat of oppression arising within the body politic, addressed himself to the Parliament in words which have added to the fame of John Milton and to the welfare of Great Britain:

> ". . . it is the liberty, Lords and Commons, which your own valorous and happy counsels have purchast us, liberty, which is the nurse of all great wits; that is that which hath rarify'd and enlighten'd our spirits like the influence of heav'n; this is that which hath enfranchis'd, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves. Ye cannot make us now lesse capable, lesse knowing, lesse eagerly pursuing of the truth, unlesse ye first make your selves, that made us so, lesse the lovers, lesse the founders of our true liberty."

In every nation in the world objective thinkers are needed to visualize the modern equivalent of Isaiah's prophecy—to see and, seeing, to further the practical benefits of that government already established "on his shoulder," in the great spiritual kingdom of infinite Good—a government surely attainable on this sphere as mankind more generally uncovers the destructive nature of materialistic reasoning and awakens to the positive influence of right and justice.

The atmosphere most conducive to such progressive thought and achievement is not found where freedom of speech and action is stifled, or where governments assume the prerogatives of individuals. Eternal vigilance remains the price of liberty.

But an encouraging thought is still available to all Christian thinkers, however oppressed. When Isaiah prophesied a government in which divine ideas should reign, he likewise revealed the law by which such government should be invoked. Today it constitutes a challenge to Christian faith: "The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this." In the light of such a promise can Christians doubt the attainability of good government? Can we argue against radical righteousness in government, assuming that good in public affairs is less efficacious than in private? Can we evade supporting prophecy with confidence and expectancy? How far are we willing to trust our Creator?



Training Efficient Police

Chief August Vollmer, Who Began to Instruct Policemen Early in the Century, Believes That the Preservation of American Democracy Demands Widespread Education for Public Service

By Courtland Holdom

CHIEF VOLLMER IN HIS OFFICE

BEFORE MANY YEARS HAVE PASSED the average American policeman, even in the smaller cities, will have an effective background of university and police school training to qualify him for his job.

Either that, or the American form of democracy will stand in imminent danger through lack of sufficient civic intelligence to right obvious abuses. There can be no standing still, with American life growing daily more complex, criminals cleverer and underworld "business" better organized.

This is a summary of the impressions I carried away from an hour's chat with August Vollmer, shortly after his return from a trip to Washington, where he had been presented with the Public Welfare Medal of the National Academy of Sciences, in recognition of his work in applying academic methods to crime detection and crime prevention.

Though he would probably disclaim such a title, Chief Vollmer is unquestionably father of the College Cop in America. Born in New Orleans, he came to Berkeley, Calif., after serving in the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, and in 1905 was elected town marshal. In a short time he had his policemen going to school. Their course of training, almost an unheard-of thing in American police circles, developed rapidly, and attracted men who had specialized at the University of California in courses which would make them particularly well fitted for police work. In 1917, his school was reorganized and established on a firmer foundation as the country's first comprehensive training ground for police officers.

* * *

The idea of educated policemen was popularly received with nearly as much levity as the idea of policemen riding in automobiles, a departure from tradition which at the time was causing much merriment. But the men of Chief Vollmer's force have since been called away to many distant cities to become chiefs in their own right, and Mr. Vollmer himself has been borrowed by cities near and far, until today he estimates that he has had a part in the reorganization or improvement of no less than 200 police departments.

In an unpretentious, isolated room on the campus of the University of California, Chief Vollmer watches the spread of this idea for better educated police, and aids it with practical advice and counsel. He occupies the chair of police administration at the university—a position he also occupied at the University of Chicago before he heeded the call to return to his home city of Berkeley.

Chief Vollmer is serious—almost grave. He is quiet-spoken, but when his interest is aroused, the genial, booming voice of the policeman is inclined to supplant more professorial tones. He views the need for better policemen as part of a larger problem.

He believes police departments want to be better, but are the victims of vicious political control, and of the traditional belief that after all a cop is only a night watchman on duty in the daytime. If modern living is to be made safe, if gangs and rackets are to be stamped out, if motor traffic is to cease being as stricken with casualties as guerrilla warfare, there must be general recognition of the expertness, importance and prestige of the policeman's task.

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"Unless public service takes on a little more prestige," he told me, "I really believe that our form of democracy is doomed. Young men must be able to have a career in public service. They must prepare for the specific tasks which they are to administer in a complex and difficult civilization. The amateur citizen, however well intentioned, is unqualified to carry on the executive tasks of government efficiently. I believe there is no greater patriotic duty for the young men of today than to qualify for some form of public service."

In such service, Chief Vollmer believes, there is no more important position than that of the policeman, who has it in his power to prevent as well as to suppress crime, to foster civic virtue and to stifle many of the forces of corruption.

"The policeman is in all truth," he said, "the court of first instance. The soundness of the policeman's judicial conduct is of the greatest importance to the public. Youth, energy, alertness, tact, superior intelligence, good character, physical and moral courage, patience and perseverance are indispensable qualities of the good policeman. Higher standards for the educational, physical, mental and moral requirements for policemen should be established. Graduation from high school or its equivalent should be made the minimum educational requirement.

"Police departments are drawing their recruits from too limited an area. We must eliminate local residence rules if we are to obtain better men for the force. There is no reason why a young man from a country town, seeking a career in police service, should not receive his education at a university and find a place waiting for him on a metropolitan force.

"The civil service method of selecting policemen is the best yet devised, but police executives should have an unchallenged right to reject candidates who are proved to be unsatisfactory after suitable probation," Chief Vollmer believes. "Selective tests now in general use by civil service commissions, however, are ineffective in securing good candidates for police work, and police executives should be granted a larger discretion in selecting recruits from an eligible list, and their subsequent record should be carefully scrutinized before their final acceptance as permanent members of the force.

* * *

"The necessity for providing police recruits with formal instruction is no longer subject matter for controversy. In the old conception of the functions of policemen, repressive methods were emphasized. Emphasis is now placed on the preventive functions. But while in Europe police training schools have long been established institutions, the majority of American cities make no pretense of having them. Yet only as the training of the policeman is deliberate and thorough, with emphasis upon the social implications and human aspects of his task, can real success in police work be achieved.

"Many criminals are skilled experts, and it requires a corresponding scientific expertness to detect their purpose. Every member of a police department should be instructed in the elements of police procedure, criminal investigation and identification. There should be not less than six months of police school training for the recruit, and all members of the force should at intervals return to school for further training. For the smaller communities, regional schools should be established."

But what about the chief of police? Mr. Vollmer has very specific ideas concerning the executive, in whose ability and integrity rests the major burden of insuring the effective policing of the community.

There is no limit to the training which the chief should have to fit him for his task, in Mr. Vollmer's opinion. The better the man, the better the job he will do for his community. In European countries, he pointed out, national heroes, military leaders, deep students of human affairs, have been the outstanding chiefs of police, with so much of popular esteem attaching to their position that in times of stress they have more than once been called upon to act temporarily as political leaders of their countries. In America, on the other hand, there has been a belief that the average person is capable of directing a police department.

"The responsibilities of the office are little understood," Chief Vollmer said. "The public as a whole looks upon it as a sinecure, and has a hostile feeling toward it. Common erroneous conceptions are: That the chief has absolute control of his force; that punishment is the only means of crime prevention; that vice in its various forms may be totally repressed; that traffic problems are easily solved; that antipolitical organizations are easy to destroy; that the chief of police is responsible for professional criminals being at large, because he is a brainless brute where he ought to be a Sherlock Holmes.

* * *

"Under our present system, a chief of police is the victim of a political machine. Usually he remains in office longer if he 'plays ball' with the underworld. The proprietor of a gambling joint, he too often finds, is more influential politically than a large church body. Too often the chief has been the creature of a vice boss, or ruled by political machines deriving their power from the apathy, ignorance or gullibility of the voters. Yet if he yields to the political machine, such strange bedfellows as the forces of law and order, the political 'outs,' and yellow journalists join forces to secure the chief's dismissal.

"Regardless of his personal views," Chief Vollmer says, "the police executive must follow the public opinion of his community. He can do no more and must do no less than its citizens demand. But if he is a big enough man he can find means to mold public opinion in his community. He can show his ability to achieve and maintain improved conditions, and obtain the backing of a majority of citizens. To do this, however, he must be a truly big man, and enjoy a deservedly high prestige."

Looking at the current situation of police administration in America, Chief Vollmer finds the picture dark and discouraging, but with distinct hope of improvement.

On the dark side he sees the vast complexities of police problems requiring greater expertness for successful handling than the problems of other civic departments, and yet with no standards required in a majority of cities. He sees the inexperienced or nonprofessional police chief handicapped by police reporters, who, when they are not acting as "cappers" for lawyers and bondsmen, or ridiculing in the press members of his force, or criticizing his best efforts, or using their power to intimidate him or members of his department, are attacking him in the interest of their publishers to boost circulation, to pay political obligations, to obtain power and privilege, to compel the implementing of their pet hobbies or to create a situation wherein they will be given police news in advance of their competitors.

He sees publishers trying all cases of importance in their newspapers, and so warping the public thought that it becomes virtually impossible to secure unbiased juries. He sees politicians misusing the police department to pay political debts to workers, to give protection to ward heelers, to get control or support in labor troubles, to obtain special privileges, or in the interests of organized vice.

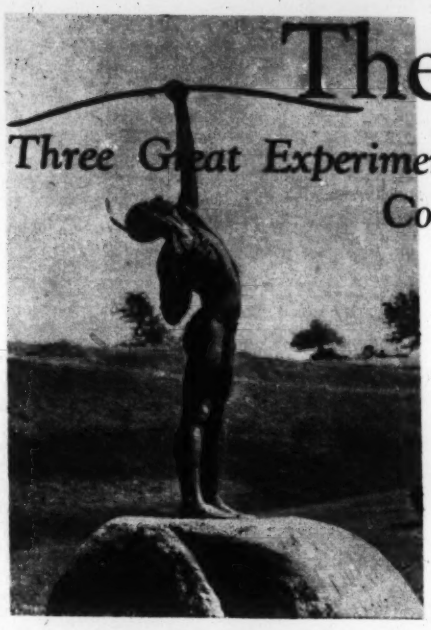
"No form of government control is proof against corruption and incompetency," Chief Vollmer asserted. "But

(Continued on page 19)

They Who "Shoot the Stars"

Three Great Experiments in Communal Existence, Inspired by Aspirations for Happier Social Conditions, Have Become Chapters in American History

By Mabel F. Knight



Statue of PUMUNANGWET (He Who Shoots the Stars). Philip S. Sears, Sculptor

PUMUNANGWET, THE INDIAN, stands day in and day out on Prospect Hill, Harvard, Massachusetts, overlooking the ever varied and lovely Nashaway Valley and beyond to Mt. Wachusett. He was sculptured by Philip S. Sears in the act of drawing his bow, and Pumunangwet is aiming his arrow straight upward, as is fitting, for his name means, "He who shoots the stars," an Indian prayer for high aspirations.

From his vantage point Pumunangwet might see, if he turned his glance earthward, three single houses, reminiscent of three distinct groups of people who came to this hillside town of Harvard at three different times seeking a happy communal life—shooting the stars, and hoping that families might live and work as one family in perfect harmony.

Of those arrows of aspiration, one hit a meteor which fell and left in its wake sparks to kindle in future times, for Fruitlands, the farthest building from Pumunangwet, was for seven months the home of Bronson Alcott and his Con-Sociate Family. The second arrow reached a star that has been shining steadily, but whose glow is fading, for the second house—the Shaker House—is eloquent of a people now in the twilight of their existence. The third arrow has been a long time reaching its mark, for the third house, the Indian Museum, reflects the communal life of Massasoit and King Philip, such as Pumunangwet prays may be allowed the present-day Indians in the United States. A prayer that is being answered, as Indian tribes in many sections of the country may now govern themselves as they wish, even as Bronson Alcott lived his life and the Shakers are living theirs.

* * *

Past, present and future fruition of seemingly idealistic longings, aspirations which brought these so different people to Harvard, and these three buildings that Clara Endicott Sears has reconstructed on her estate, are evidences of ennobling thoughts.

They called it Fruitlands, that earnest band of pilgrims who arrived in Harvard one June day in 1843 under the leadership of Bronson Alcott of Concord, Massachusetts, and Charles Lane of England; Fruitlands, because they determined to live on the fruits of the land which they intended to cultivate themselves, so neither man nor beast should slave for them.

The weightiest things at Fruitlands were the bust of Socrates, which shared the fluctuating fortunes of Mr. Alcott, and the 1000 volumes, many of which were brought by Charles Lane from England.

The Con-Sociates, as these Transcendentalists like to be called, welcomed any who wished to share their labors in the fields and partake of their conversation indoors, as well as their frugal meals of nuts, vegetables, fruits and cereals. There was no butter, milk, cheese and eggs, for the three former robbed the calf, and eggs should hatch out chickens.

Many came to Fruitlands, but most of them were put to rout by such a monotonous bill of fare, even though this simple life, which permitted thoughts to dwell on the spiritual rather than the material, appealed to them. Noted visitors who did not join, but who lingered around the library table for discussions, were Channing, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Emerson. The latter, in speaking of the tranquil atmosphere of the Con-Sociate Family, wrote that "they seemed to have arrived at the fact—to have got rid of the show."

One most valuable member of the Family was Joseph Palmer, who brought from his farm near Leominster, Massachusetts, a plow and yoke of oxen when the Con-Sociates found that they could not cultivate the land with pick and spade and pruning knife. But, writes Louisa May Alcott in her "Transcendental Wild Oats," "Joseph was severely reprimanded when it was learned that one of his oxen was a cow, whom he surreptitiously robbed of her milk, but his reply was that he must be let down easy, 'for he couldn't live on garden sarse entirely.'"

Louisa was 10 years old when she and her sisters and mother, or "Marmee," came to Fruitlands. It was Mrs. Alcott who prepared the meals and sewed and mended, ever loyal to her husband's fantastic ideas, though not in sympathy with them, remarking that she "was a ballast to his balloon." Marmee insisted upon a whale-oil lamp, taboo with the philosophers because an animal product, and in the evenings she sat upstairs, working placidly by the light of her table lamp, while the Con-Sociates below philosophized in the flickering glow of bayberry candles, or in darkness.

The Con-Sociates agreed that anyone who felt the urge to go forth and preach their doctrines should do so regardless, which led to the fading out of this Utopia, for they often left Fruitlands when the fields most needed their attention, nor did they bother about such a mundane thing as money.

* * *

One time when Charles Lane and Bronson Alcott were on a lecture tour they went on board a boat without a ticket or a penny, to the vehement disgust of the ticket collector, who only learned that fact after the boat had left the shore too far to put back. Mr. Alcott, however, remarked mildly that he would gladly talk to the passengers to pay for their fare.

The captain became so interested in these long-haired men in broad-brimmed hats and long tunics, who preached peace on earth, good will to men, so earnestly with empty pockets, that he took up a collection for them, which was refused with the words, "You see how well we get on without money."

For seven months this New Eden lasted, but when the food gave out and the days became cold the philosophers went their several ways, leaving behind at Fruitlands indelible memories of the Con-Sociates, who wrote verses to one another in lieu of giving expensive birthday presents, but whose arrow of aspiration, "to live and let live," hit a comet that burst upon the earth with a radiance too dazzling for the ordinary mortal.

* * *

"Hands to work and hearts to God," said Mother Ann Lee to her followers who accompanied her from the Old World to the New in 1774, where they hoped to live their new form of communal life without hindrance, and this austere, little gray house was the first one built in their Harvard settlement. It was brought from its original location to Prospect Hill, even to the flagstones once trod by the Marquis de Lafayette, who during his last visit to the United States spent several days in the Harvard Shaker Village, interested because one of his lieutenants had formed a semireligious community in France. Besides her "hearts to God," Ann Lee emphasized a community of interest, where premises were to be kept immaculate, and today any Shaker Village is "Spotless Town."

Within the little gray building is sensed the thrift and cleverness, as well as the peacefulness, of this religious sect. What they needed they made, and when they had no model they invented. One sister, Tabitha Babbett, designed a buzz saw and decided wrought nails could be made from a sheet of iron rolled to the right thickness, and at the time of her passing was at work upon a set of false teeth.

In a room upstairs is a bathtub connected with the soapstone stove in the kitchen below, and downstairs is seen Ann Lee's rocker, practical contrivances which saved Ann Lee from being too visionary, and her arrow of aspiration might still be finding its way among the stars, but for the many orphanages which are now caring for children formerly welcomed by the Shakers, children who grew up to continue as members of the group.

This band of religionists wished to be known as Christian Believers, but since Ann Lee drew her inspiration from the Quakers and as she and her followers thought that, by dancing or shaking, sin could be shaken from them, they were termed, first, Shaking Quakers and then simply Shakers.

Although the Brothers and Sisters in a Shaker Community are celibates, if one wishes to marry a withdrawal is facilitated. Sister Gennie Coolbroth of Sabbathday Lake, Maine, writes that Ann Lee started the rights of women in America when she insisted that women should have the privilege of living independently if they chose, even though such a declaration caused her imprisonment in the New World, as in the Old. Although the Shakers still retain their Quakerlike garb, today they have orchestras, chorus singing, educational films and musical instruments, once considered sinful.

No idle moment is there in a Shaker day, whether they are teaching the boys and girls they have adopted, or whether they are busy at the workbench, in the fields, or in the dairy—they are noted for their thoroughbred cattle. But slowly, from lack of recruits, the arrow of aspiration let forth by Ann Lee is falling earthward for other hands to grasp and aim anew at the stars, as some future enthusiast ventures another experiment in communal life as changing customs and times dictate.

* * *

Patiently, Pumunangwet is watching to see his arrow reach the stars, praying that Indians today may live the happy communal life, as lived three centuries ago, when Massasoit and, later, King Philip ruled the Wampanoags.

But Pumunangwet's arrow has at last reached its mark, for today American Indians, under the Reorganization Act passed in June, 1934, may live as they choose, whether with their white neighbors in modern towns or aloof in tribal communities to live as one Family, as they used to live when honor for the aged, respect for truth and courage, and reverence for the Infinite One constituted their unwritten laws.

Thus has passed, is passing, and is coming to pass, experiments in communal life, prompted by those who, like Pumunangwet, "shoot the stars."

"FRUITLANDS": ON A MASSACHUSETTS HILLSIDE

The Houses at Harvard, Mass., Where Have Lived Three Bands of Enthusiasts, Believers in Simple, Ennobling Philosophies.

Photo from European

When the Rains Cease

Not Quite on Schedule, Perhaps, but Eventually, and Then Natives of Ethiopia—and Roving Correspondents—Celebrate the Coming of Springtime With All Sorts of "Carryings On"

By R. H. Markham

Somewhere in Ethiopia

THERE ARE TWO SEASONS in Ethiopia: the one of rains when everybody longs for dry weather, and the one of dry weather when everybody sighs for rain. The transition from one to the other is said to be abrupt, as when one turns off a shower bath, and as punctual as a royal train.

That's what the journalists write, but I have learned not to rely too much on journalists. If I hadn't, the Gallas and my torrential celebration of the end of the rains in Ethiopia would have taught me.

You, of course, know what a Galla is. If not, you'd certainly be ashamed to confess it after reading about Ethiopia all these months. I am sure "Ishi Naga," "Negus Negusti," "Guebi," "Webi Shebeli" and "lujera" have become household words for you.

A Galla is practically everything that is not an Amhara. The Amharas are the Christians, in power. The Gallas are the opposition. There are 48 varieties of them. Wollo Gallas, Arussi Gallas, Harrar Gallas, Godjam Gallas, Christian Gallas, Moslem Gallas, heathen Gallas, black Gallas, brown Gallas, serf Gallas, slave Gallas and so forth.

It is as though everyone in the United States not in government employ was called a Mexican. How inclusive that term would be, and how multiple would be the humble duties performed by them, such as paying taxes, hoeing corn, applauding at political meetings and being directed by traffic cops!

Now you know all about the Gallas, who celebrated with me the aqueous advent of the dry season. They looked like regular people and I'd never have suspected them of being Gallas, if I hadn't been told. They themselves didn't seem to take it very much to heart. I doubt if most of them really knew they were Gallas.

The scene of our dry season celebration was a deep valley, abounding in the joyous life of springtime. As I left our squalid Galla town of wretched shops and houses and passed along mud-filled trails, beside buoyant gardens, to an open plain, glowing with golden flowers, five little black girls, all arm in arm, came toward me singing. Each wore a long, one-piece dress that had once been white; a red leather amulet hung from each tiny neck and each dainty ankle was clasped by a bracelet of white beads. The top of each little head was shaven in such a way as to leave a thin black crown of woolly hair.

These joyous heralds of spring came tripping, five abreast, chanting in unison. The middle tot with high forehead, delicate lips and bright, black eyes sang, "Spring has come," and then all responded, "Spring has come." "Birds are singing," continued the soloist, and again came the response, "Spring has come." "Flowers are blooming," "Spring has come," and on and on and on.

* * *

Reaching me, my little African chorus stopped skipping but continued chanting. There was no end to that song. Finally, I got my interpreter to turn it off and we asked the smallest harbinger of flowers and bees and butterflies what her name was. She replied, "The Daughter of Mary."

"What does father do?"

"He weaves."

"And mother?"

"She spins."

"And little Daughter of Mary?"

"She tends the hump-shouldered cows and the fat-tailed sheep."

"Where are they today?"

"My brother, the slave of Jesus, is watching them; it's his day."

Then each little girl told her story, each little girl got a nickel, and five little girls, locking arms, went skipping down the trail, singing, as I wended my way through golden jungles toward the valley of springtime.

A great many people had beaten me to it. I found them assembled in a natural amphitheater beside the river bank. The men were showing their springtime joy by wildly dancing and flourishing their spears. After watching their performance, I should like to enter them at the next Olympic Games for collective high jumping. I think 100 male Gallas of all ages, picked at random, can jump higher than 100 random males of any other race. I wouldn't bring them into the sport field in Berlin through the gates, but have the whole 100 of them simultaneously jump over the grandstand, with their white togas and black, woolly hair or gray beards floating in the breeze. We'd put Galla on the map.

And make the spectators open their eyes. As I opened mine. But they would have a much less embarrassing time than I did. Because I was the only male spectator and didn't know where to sit. The men were all dancing, the women were all clapping, and at first I didn't know which crowd to join. But I immediately foresaw that in Ethiopia's rarefied atmosphere I could get by far better among the rhythm clappers than among the ecstatic jumpers, so, humiliating as it was, the stalwart he-man from Smith County, Kansas, modestly took his place among the ladies and their little daughters.

"Modestly," I say, but by no means unobserved. On the contrary, I was soon the main attraction. It seems I was the only white crow that had ever been in that flock. My neighbors all began to stare at me, hosts of little children gathered about me, and the assembly repeatedly burst into laughter at wisecracks made by the cleverer spectators at my expense.

* * *

I suppose I ought to have enjoyed being the center of attraction for once. But how could I, here in nature's out-of-door amphitheater! Nature herself solved the problem by sending down a torrent of rain. Everybody raced to a near-by collection of farm buildings. Many of the men and some of the younger women crowded into the adjoining rooms and went on with their dancing. No rain could dampen their flaming joy at the advent of the dry season.

In the stampede I was shunted off into a stable among a group of mothers with babies on their backs. I pinched a chubby little foot emerging from a toga in which its tiny owner was being carried. But there was no smile. These are the world's most solemn babies.

Their mothers were young, graceful, strong, self-assured and quite friendly. They asked me many questions and did a great deal of good-natured laughing.

I asked the lady standing next to me, with sweet-smelling leaves stuffed into her nostrils, why she hadn't cut her little boy's hair so as to leave a woolly crest running over his head. She said she much preferred the crown effect,

since she wished to exalt "civil authority" rather than "military prowess."

When asked why she didn't dye her hands red like her neighbors all about us had done, she replied that she didn't go in for such frivolity. After I had told them about my two little daughters, and showed them how their mother curled their hair, how they wore short red dresses and played with dolls, the torrent had ceased and we were ready to go out by the river again. I gave each solemn baby a nickel and the friendly mother who had been so communicative a dime.

As I shook hands with her, I thought, "How much we have gotten across, even though not knowing a word of one another's language."

* * *

On returning to the amphitheater, I decided to play a somewhat worthier role than serving as a spectacle, so had my interpreter offer a prize of a thaler (33 cents) to the first spear thrower hitting a mark 25 yards distant. I tied my handkerchief about a sapling, made a line in the grass where the contestants were to stand and invited them to shoot. Four long, sharp spears went zooming through the air and the fifth pierced through the mark into the tree.

I gave the promised prize and offered another thaler for the next hit. The third spear won it. Excitement was running so high that I decided to act the part of "big rich man" a little longer and offered one more thaler. It was won in two throws.

"My thalers are all gone," I announced and showed my empty pockets.

"Then make it five thaler bank notes; we accept paper money here," proposed a roguish boy.

But I didn't agree, for I could think of no item on my expense account under which to classify spear-throwing prizes.

With the end of the rains, it presently became difficult to believe that the wide, sand-filled river bed, which intersects the town of Diré Daoua, where I found myself at the end of October, had ever contained water. Dry also are the hills toward which the evening sun is dropping, and arid the level plains. The city is an oasis in a desert, a trading center for black nomads.

It is one of the most picturesque in the land of the King of Kings, the best developed and the least unkempt. It is the empire's chief railway center, the principal station between the French seaport of Djibouti and Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. For many years it was the terminus, because the line was long in process of construction.

About the station has grown up a small modern town with surprisingly comfortable hotels, work shops, a royal palace, coffeehouses, a post office, flower-covered dwellings for French railroad men, and well-laid-out streets. Here a very tiny piece of Europe has been emplanted in Ethiopia. Turks, Egyptians, wild desert tribesmen and Ethiopians have held the province, but during all the ages none except the French ever made a decent city.

Decent, and very welcome after days in the wastes and wilds, but uninteresting. The interesting part of Diré Daoua is across the winding river of sand where the natives live. It is said to be unsafe and my hotel keeper warned me against wandering there alone. But no people ever seemed to me less unfriendly than those who stared at me as I meandered up and down their labyrinthine streets.

* * *

Most of them are Moslems, Somali men and women who keep little stores for their brothers and sisters who tend sheep in the wide, burning deserts. Diré Daoua is a place of refuge and relief, a center of rest and amusement for travelers who have brought their camels across the sands or marketed their goats. It is a sort of Ethiopians' Damascus. And on this Sunday evening, even though it is not a Moslem holiday, the people are wearing their best clothes and seem in a leisure mood.

For these Somali women, best clothes mean something, too. In Addis Ababa and other parts of Ethiopia, the case is different. There, two colors alone exist: black and white. Only the mules dare wear gaudy and spirited adornments. They revel in flaming red, gorgeous orange and royal purple. They and the priests. But the Ethiopian women stick to white. It takes these wild Somali girls to give Ethiopia color. They dress like Greek statues. Some wear the cheapest calico and others the costliest silk. But always colored! And they wear it in a commanding way. They are very lithe and agile, straight-standing, with graceful movements, delicate limbs, exquisite features. And they make their clothes enhance their grace.

Each Somali woman wears a long, loose, colored skirt falling to her bare feet. About her waist and hips is very neatly and tightly wrapped an ample, finely woven, colored shawl, gracefully caught up over one shoulder, leaving the arms, shoulders and neck bare. The many bracelets about her wrists and above the elbows reveal how surprisingly well silver and brass ornaments go with black skin. About these well-draped, glowing garments is sometimes worn a loose, flowing toga of still another color.

* * *

These are Moslem women but reveal no Moslem traits. Not only do they refrain from veiling their faces, but usually leave their head and hair uncovered, too. Generations of desert life with much movement and meager food have made grace an inseparable part of them. Their finely chiseled arms and beautifully rounded shoulders would have delighted the classic Greek sculptors. As I watched them gathered about a fountain and walking away with well-shaped, black urns, dripping with water on their erect heads, they looked like the handmaids of Greek goddesses.

I watched Somali shepherdesses bringing their flocks of goats across the wide river of sand, holding a staff in one hand and helping a little daughter along with the other. And their little daughters are remarkable creatures. I almost wrote little girls, but that would have been a mistake. There are no little Somali girls. They are all little women. They dress just like their mothers, with long skirts, shawls and occasional headdresses. Sometimes they even carry parasols. They look like drôll and beautiful "little old grandmothers." They seem to be "playing house" all the time.

On one crooked street, as I saw such a tiny maiden walking along holding her brother's arm as though they were playing "getting married," I stopped and smiled at her in a friendly way, which so filled her with fright that she darted for protection behind her heroic cavalier. A little farther on, I saw three rather dusty-faced little girls playing together and stopped a moment to watch them, whereupon one, on suddenly spying me, rushed up and threw her arms affectionately about my knees.

I suppose in her Somali language she called me "Uncle" or "Grandpa," or something else like that. Deciding still further to try her friendliness, I picked her up in my arms, which seemed greatly to delight both her and her tiny companions. I should have liked to treat her to an ice-cream soda or candy or peppers or butter balls or cactus seeds, or whatever delicacies Somali tots delight in, but, fearing I might grieve her suspicious elders, I put her down, patted her on the head, gave her a dime and proceeded on my way.

The most animated group of people I saw in Diré Daoua consisted of 20 bare-footed, almost naked men playing football in a vacant lot. The most skillful people were two black lads playing marbles. The favorite game of the town was called "Bope," and you can see groups of men squatting all over the sand playing it. They dig 20 shallow holes in two parallel lines of 10 and each player provides himself with 20 tiny stones, which he shifts in turn from hole to hole, matching them against his opponent's stones. This is played in all parts of Ethiopia but rarely with such absorption before so many spectators as in Diré Daoua. It resembles backgammon as played in all the cafés of central and southeast Europe, but in these Somali deserts is accompanied by no refreshments.

* * *

Everybody here, as in most African towns, is his own architect. And his creations are striking, though far from artistic. There are two kinds of houses: more pretentious square ones with stone or mud walls and flat, thatched roofs; and tiny, improvised Eskimo huts made of pieces of tin, matting, gunnysacking, wire netting, branches and every other kind of scraps that can be stuck together. They are erected on every vacant lot, where the owners rule by right of squatters' sovereignty.

A look into one of the larger flat-roofed edifices makes one think of a natural cave. The dirt floor is very bumpy, the roof sags and dips over crude, crooked rafters upheld by gnarled, untrimmed poles of various lengths placed at various angles. With the objects hanging upon them and piled about them, they resemble the rough pillars mounting from the floors and hanging from the roofs of caves. Within the yard about these rambling houses or strangely shaped huts are donkeys, goats, cattle and camels.

The narrow street seethes with people. The door of every well-filled dwelling, shop and coffeehouse is open. Somali women provide the color. Amharas do the bossing. There is little friction, much laughter, animated conversation and general contentment. Nothing in the world seems so distant as war or so remote as bombing, though this is in the route of the Italian planes.

Few are the towns on the globe where a setting Sunday sun would find so little worry and heartache as among the gaily dressed nomads, jumbled in the crooked streets and rickety shacks of Diré Daoua.

IL PENSEROSO

". . . Sober, Steadfast, and Demure, All in a Robe of Darkest Grain . . ."

Photo from European

Among the New Books

The Turbulent Twenties

Our Times, Vol. VI, The Twenties, by Mark Sullivan. New York: Scribner. $3.75.

MARK SULLIVAN thinks and writes in newspaper idiom. Printer's ink seems to run in his veins. This News Commentator in Excelsis has through years of thinking for the average man come to be known as one who sees events through the lens of the conscientious reporter and who has the ability to reproduce what he sees in sharp focus and true colors, and with sufficient barometric recording. And if he passes judgment on some event, he never seems to have his head cocked to one side listening to himself.

Those important years from 1919 to 1925 are passed in review in this final volume of Mark Sullivan's narrative-history. It covers the period of disillusionment through which the United States passed immediately after the World War.

* * *

Much of the book is given over to the misadventures of the Harding Administration. The circumstances that resulted in the choice of the benign but generally unknown Senator from Ohio as the Republican candidate for the Presidency are given at length.

As to the grimy chapters on Fall and the oil scandals, the oddity of Harding's mental quirk of handing out official plums to special cronies is shown by Mr. Sullivan's statement that the President had planned to name Fall Secretary of State. It is, however, to be remembered that it was also Harding who made the choice of Hughes and Hoover as members of his Cabinet family.

It is Mr. Sullivan's opinion that in spite of everything Harding was "good medicine" to the "irritated and inflamed condition" from which the world was suffering.

The Coolidge Administration is aptly described as an "austere disinfectant."

* * *

Debunking is denominated as the spirit of the Twenties by Mr. Sullivan, who recalls that one of the favorite indoor sports of the Younger Generation was tilting against everything claiming to be of value in the past. The war and its idealism made good targets on their shooting-range. So did prohibition.

Well, then, America under Harding and Coolidge—Teapot Dome and "Whoopee"; Texas Guinan and the Younger Generation; Al Smith and Jess Smith; the Elder Statesmanship of the G. O. P. and the "Wobblies"; the War Debts and "Uncle Shylock"; Fall and Doheny—indeed a colorful and interesting period as Mark Sullivan sets it down.

But surely Mark Sullivan will not leave civilization hanging out on a limb over the depression. He should be persuaded to tell the story of the past ten years. Or was he too ardent a Hooverite to be a dispassionate commentator on the ungilded decade from which we seem at last to be emerging?

A Critic's Job of Work

The Double Agent: Essays in Craft and Elucidations, by R. P. Blackmur. New York: Arrow Editions. $3.

BEFORE THE PUBLICATION of this volume the only occasion when Mr. Blackmur ventured out into the wide open spaces was when he published the essay on "The Critical Prefaces of Henry James" (here reprinted) as an introduction to the Scribner edition of the Prefaces gathered together from the New York edition of the novels. Mr. Blackmur's other essays in craft and elucidation made their original appearance in those very "highbrow" critical journals, Direction and Hound & Horn. It is a good thing to have them collected into a volume; a better thing to have Mr. Blackmur reach out towards a larger public. For his essays are both thoughtful and entertaining; and what is more important, they are packed with information of great value to readers who would attempt to comprehend the intentions of some of the most difficult of modern writers.

Mr. Blackmur has here to do with T. S. Eliot, Hart Crane, Ezra Pound, Marianne Moore, Wallace Stevens, D. H. Lawrence and E. E. Cummings. One or two minor essays, on Samuel Butler and on Granville Hicks, are no more than reviews. There is also a concluding essay on "A Critic's Job of Work." Mr. Blackmur, as all the other essays prove, can do his job of work in a highly satisfactory manner; but in this terminal study he is not wholly convincing and seems in theory to limit the function of the critic more narrowly than he does when he is actually practicing his craft.

He is fundamentally and almost exclusively, what other critics often claim to be and are not—a critic of literature. He is not interested in biography or trivial literary anecdote or in the fields of knowledge which impinge upon so much literary criticism — history, economics, sociology, philosophy, psychology, what not. He is concerned with works of literature. These he examines with minute and intense attention, endeavoring to extract from them the secret of the author's purpose, the technical methods he employs, the sources of his material, the extent of his success—or failure.

* * *

Indeed, so minute is the examination to which he subjects his texts that he runs the danger of discouraging the reader who has something else to do in the world besides accounting for the free associations of Hart Crane or the recondite learning which Ezra Pound has poured into the "Cantos." If this examination were applied, on the scale Mr. Blackmur employs in his scrutiny of a comparatively few illustrative passages, to the whole of Mr. Pound's monstrous poem, a lifetime would be too brief to gain an understanding of the poet's intention.

What is more discouraging is that in several cases (notably in those of Mr. Pound and Hart Crane) this patient and microscopic scrutiny leads to the admission that the work so faithfully examined is a failure. We knew that that was the plain truth about the "Cantos" and "The Bridge" before we began to read Mr. Blackmur's exegesis.

* * *

In his lighter moments Mr. Blackmur can be decidedly amusing without ceasing to be suggestively thoughtful. We recommend his comments upon Mr. Eliot's series of lectures entitled "After Strange Gods." We recommend also his remarks upon Mr. Hicks. Elsewhere, in various places in his book, he has illuminating comments upon the method and investigations of I. A. Richards, whom he admires, but admires this side idolatry. The essay on T. S. Eliot's later poetry is, we believe, the first to give due weight and consideration to the poet-critic's latest phase. Mr. Blackmur's most unreserved commendation is awarded to Miss Marianne Moore; his interpretation of her poetry is, we think, of more value than the introduction written by Mr. Eliot for the recent collected edition of her poems.

In conclusion we would express the hope that Mr. Blackmur may become slightly less era-conscious, escape from the recondite, difficult and allusive writers of his own period, and apply his admirably lucid method to the interpretation of some of the great writers of the past with whom he shows himself to be familiar. S. C. C.

Rival to Miss Stein

Tom, by E. E. Cummings. New York: Arrow Editions. $3.

GERTRUDE STEIN HAS ONE rival in rousing the American people to ire on matters of literary convention. It is E. E. Cummings of "The Enormous Room," "XLI" and "—." Of "Tom," his latest work, it can be said with certainty that he has done it again. Capitalization and punctuation are as conspicuous as before, generally by their omission, but even more by absence of any but purely emotional consistencies. Grammar Mr. Cummings respects about as much as Thomas Carlyle did. The effrontery to ordinary standards of propriety in "Tom," however, is even more fundamental.

What justification, the particular will ask, is there for the publication of directions for a ballet, a dumb show, for which neither the music nor the text of the songs is provided? If such a synopsis is a literary form, it is a new one. It has not the independent substance, for example, of "Four Saints in Three Acts" from which the libretto for the Gertrude Stein opera was written. There are no "Pigeons on the grass, alas," to echo through the spectator's memory.

* * *

Mr. Cummings is not without purpose. He has made the outline of an actual ballet which it is expected will be produced in the not distant future. But, more than that, he has produced "a transcendental commentary on Jean Le Nègre." "A humanitarian idée fixe serves as the springboard for a plunge into actuality." The quotations are from Mr. Cummings's own statement of his purpose in making this new interpretation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Many things, strange things, have been done with the story that Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote 85 years ago on the kitchen table of a Maine farm to preach the wickedness of chattel slavery. Its original message was politically important. Since the Civil War, barnstormers have turned it to comedy, without intent, and America has thrilled and wept over its melodrama and sentimentality. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics it has been produced as proletarian propaganda. Evidently almost anything can be done to the Tom of the road companies, and it remains "good box office."

* * *

Few stranger "Toms" than E. E. Cummings's can have been imagined. Somehow he manages to fuse reminiscences of "Green Pastures," "Four Saints in Three Acts" and, believe it or not, "Parsifal." It is a fantastic portrayal of life in the Old South. It would have offended Harriet Beecher Stowe by its reproduction of the barbarism not of the African jungle but of the Diaghilev presentation of "The Rite of Spring." Under such circumstances does "Tom" remain good box office? Perhaps. If given a highly skillful presentation with music of inspiration and sophistication, it would be almost assured a snob success. The millions would still prefer the old-time show.

How to Speak and Write Masterly English

Sherwin Cody

THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. Sherwin Cody found that in a five-minute conversation, or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words; how few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

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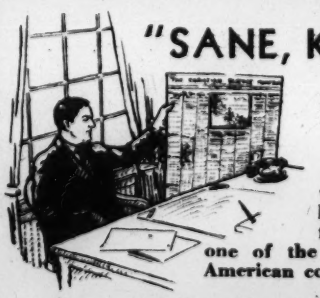

"SANE, KEEN AND KINDLY"

THIS is the comment which the editor and publisher of a New York newspaper made recently, remarking, "The Christian Science Monitor is so well written, so sane, so keen, yet so kindly, looking into the future confidently and with progressive spirit, one of the best newspapers printed on the American continent."

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John Galsworthy, a Forsyte to the Marrow

The Life and Letters of John Galsworthy, by H. V. Marrot. London: Heinemann. 21s. New York: Scribner. $2.

THE FUTURE CRITIC and biographer of Galsworthy will find much useful material in Mr. Marrot's 800 pages—which are not, however, very readable as a whole. It is too early to ask for that intimacy combined with vividness and detachment without which any biography must be no more than a pious monument, but the book is redeemed by the fact that Galsworthy is left to tell much of his own story himself. This is built up out of extracts from the novels and his correspondence, notably with Edward Garnett and Joseph Conrad, whose criticism of his work, especially in the early years, makes engrossing reading.

Galsworthy was of opinion that novelists ought not to begin writing until late. They must have lived pretty thoroughly first. This age rule would disqualify Dickens at once, and it is clear that age has nothing to do with amount or quality of experience. Galsworthy was simply quoting from his own history. He was a novelist whose sense of vocation came late and who entered the trade almost reluctantly. In the whole of his youth he had no impulse to write and did not even suppose he could write if he tried. Wealthy, with a taste in horses, country life and the rougher kind of polite travel, he was called to the bar and passed his time in the diligent semi-idleness which has made English upper middle-class life one of the pleasantest there is—and the most fatal to talent. It was a chance remark by the lady he eventually married that startled him into writing, and, as Mr. Marrot reveals, the exceptional difficulties which he and Ada Galsworthy had to contend with gave him that intense personal preoccupation with the hypocrisy of middle-class conventions which became the recurrent theme of his books.

* * *

Ten years passed before his first successful book, "The Man of Property," emerged from its rewritings and alternative beginnings and endings; and up to this time, Galsworthy had paid for the publication of his own works and had lost money by the process. It was Conrad, who greatly admired Galsworthy's insight into character, who then discerned the symptoms and prophesied the end. Writing of "Shadows," he said:

> . . . For that is, my dear Jack, what you are—a humanitarian moralist. You are revealing yourself as a moralist in all the greatness of your talent.
>
> The fact which you cannot help and which may lead you yet to become the Idol of the Public—if I may so express myself—arises as the greatest danger in the way of your art. . . .

The danger, Conrad said, was the danger of "the moralist who has not a faith, however crude, distorted or extravagant, to present to his audience."

Conrad's attachment to Galsworthy led him to excessive praise but he did not believe that Galsworthy's insistence on the class motive was sound, in any deep sense. In this Conrad was unquestionably right, and a study of the limitations of Galsworthy's talent begins at this point. Galsworthy's faith had not the relative virtue of crudeness and extravagance, but the vice of humanitarian vagueness, a sugaring of the pill of pessimism. This self-made writer who disliked literary company, who preferred to live the life of a country gentleman among his horses and his dogs, who held, nevertheless, radical and often cranky views, was a Forsyte to the marrow and believed in Forsytism. This was his unconscious faith.

* * *

The satirist, as is usual, was satirizing himself. No writer more accurately exemplified the sterility of the English upper middle class of his time. Mr. Marrot shows how intensely Forsyte was Galsworthy's feeling

JOHN GALSWORTHY

for his family and how nearly all the characters may be traced to it. He regarded himself, at the end of his life, as the head of the clan and in this role watched its individual fortunes closely. Tender-hearted and generous, he gave away large sums of money, and while he was frigid with those people whom he disliked, others were received with patient, simple friendliness.

He took all criticism seriously. There is a fascinating correspondence with Edward Garnett about the beginning and the end of "The Man of Property" in which one sees novelist and critic fighting over the fate of Bosinney. Mr. Garnett won, and happily so; but how glad one is that Galsworthy stuck out when his ending was questioned. The very Russian conclusion which Mr. Garnett proposed would have been disastrous. The ending suggests the impossible sight of a group of Forsytes weeping and squeezing hands to the tune of balalaikas. Soames and convention triumphant was the proper end in a world of Forsytes, even if one agrees that Forsytism gives a too limited view of human nature. Galsworthy's pessimism was not great pessimism; it was, one suspects, a form of self-pity.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Mr. Moult's 1935 Selection

The Best Poems of 1935, selected by Thomas Moult. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

IN A WORLD SO WIDE as the world of letters, where there can never be any "best" except as a work seems best to some individual critic, one must at least commend the attempt to discriminate. That the poems which Mr. Moult usually selects for his annual anthology are of a sound literary quality is perhaps sufficient ground for the classification, "best," in an age which, to quote from the compiler's introduction, "at every turn and more and more ruthlessly makes its sinister challenge to the faith and ideals that the poets, throughout the centuries, with hardly an exception, have set to their own special music, the music of words, and all that moves a poet to write his words."

Dedicated to the memory of Mary Austin, Sir William Watson and Edwin Arlington Robinson, the 76 poems thus reprinted from periodicals issued between July, 1934, and June, 1935, are placed together in a harmony assured by one inevitable factor—the personal taste of the editor.

There are many names which require no further comment—Robert Frost, Winifred Welles, Frances Frost, Robert Nathan, C. Day Lewis, John Drinkwater, Mark Van Doren. And there are some unknown, both English and American. Lyric for the most part, the volume indicates as serious an interest in genuine poetry as ever.

Ink Over Ethiopia

A History of Abyssinia, by A. H. M. Jones and Elizabeth Monroe. London: Oxford University Press. 6s.

War Over Ethiopia, by W. J. Makin. London: Jarrolds. 18s.

THE RAINS WHICH CAUSE the rivers of Ethiopia to come down in floods during the summer have for some months transformed themselves into deluges of ink which are flooding the world's reading public through the usual channels with books about that previously little-exploited country.

The "History of Abyssinia" should appeal to those who want to know the background in as short a compass as possible, while "War Over Ethiopia" should equally assuage the thirst of those who like to peep behind the scenes.

Mr. Jones and Miss Monroe are to be congratulated on having made a readable account of an extraordinarily difficult subject. Very little is known of either ancient or medieval Ethiopia. What material there is, is so mixed up with secular and ecclesiastical legend of Prester Johns and the Queen of Sheba as to be largely conjectural.

It is not until the arrival in the country of the Portuguese Jesuits in the sixteenth century that the story really becomes decipherable. The Portuguese military expedition is one of the most remarkable episodes in history. It ranks with the march of the Greeks to the sea described by Xenophon and the crossing of Siberia by the Czech legionaries during the World War. As there is no bibliography in "A History of Abyssinia," it may be mentioned that those whose appetite for this strange story is whetted by Mr. Jones and Miss Monroe may find a fuller account in C. F. Rey's "The Romance of the Portuguese in Abyssinia" published by Messrs. Witherby (London) in 1929.

Mr. Makin, who has a wide experience of things African, paid a short visit to Addis Ababa at the time of the coronation of the present Emperor, Haile Selassie, in 1930. With the help of his diaries and, evidently, a comprehensive supply of press clippings, he has produced a journalistic volume—readable, stylistically rather sensational and full of chatty gossip about the people who count in Ethiopia.

Under-Nineteens

Young Authors and Artists of 1935, edited by Sir Stephen King-Hall. London: C. Arthur Pearson. 5s.

COMMANDER KING-HALL, whose industry is equaled only by his ingenuity, has contrived to give us something quite new in annuals—a collection of stories, articles and illustrations from boy and girl contributors, none over 18.

Commander King-Hall is, among a good many other things, editor of a magazine called Mine, which is published monthly "for the young of all ages." In this capacity he gets numerous contributions from the section of his young readers comprising the under-nineteens. Not having room for them all in Mine, he has collected some of them in a separate volume.

Some of the contributions are perhaps more than faintly reminiscent of less youthful exponents, but, taken as a whole, they are original and sprightly and the spelling is a joy.

with GENIAL talks

William Lyon Phelps's fascinating YEAR-BOOK regales you with his day-by-day memories of books and writers, and his and their doings and asides. *Our* "tiny book" (*The Complete Sayings of Jesus*) to which he has devoted *page 10*, may be had: Fabrikoid, $1.50; Smooth Leather, $1.75; Morocco: Black, $2.25; Red, $3.25; Blue, $3.75; White (*bridal*), $4.25. *Mr. Phelps by this gracious gesture, now for the fourth time since its birth, commends the "tiny book" to his world-wide audience.*

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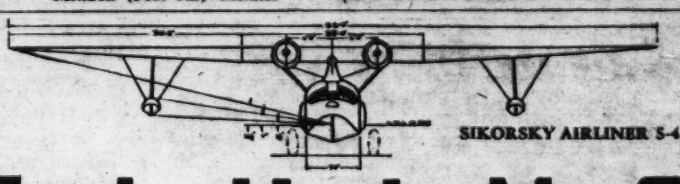

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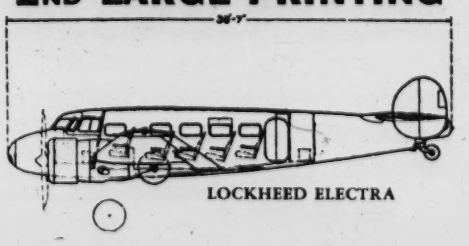

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Two English Poets of Contrasting Gifts

Under the Eyelid, by Brian Guinness. London: Heinemann. 3s. 6d.
The End of the Road, by Margaret Cropper. London: Nelson. 3s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH IN THESE two poets we find extremes of temperament, they have one faculty in common, and that is the ability to express their moods, reflections, observations and fancies in smooth, felicitous verse that gives the reader no sense of conflict between the inspiration and its definition in meter. Mr. Guinness is content to exploit principally his fancy, that department of the mind which might be called the anteroom to the imagination. He leaves us waiting for him to open the door into the larger apartment, where the more important elements of his personality are kept. But meanwhile we can pass some pleasant moments amongst the preliminaries of his nature, for he has a strain of originality, as in this description of an orchestra performing:

They weave
With thin white hands
Conflicting strands,
And the conductor
With his needle
Draws them together:
With delicate care
He embroiders the air.

Sometimes, however, in these curious explorings after the happy image, Mr. Guinness loses his balance and topples over into the banal, as in this verse:

The ploughboy plods with purpose,
That he may eat and wed;
And cuts the earth with patience,
That he may not be dead.

This gives the reader a picture of the ploughboy cutting the earth like a seed-cake and eating the ground from under himself. Then again, Mr. Guinness is too apt to fall into mechanical imitations of the metrical fashions of the eighteenth century, forgetting that the verbal conventions of those days may now have a different connotation that throws the verse into the limbo of bathos.

I sit in a white temple on a hill
Enshrined like any god above the world.
Phoebus for me bends down his burning car . . .

And there, after the drop of "*any* god," we are thrown into anxiety as to whether or not Phoebus had insured his car, and how he could *bend* it while it was in flames.

The danger spots of Margaret Cropper's verse are different. Here is a local poet of the provinces who has no association with the poetic fashions of today, and it is impossible to judge her work by any standard of literary sophistication. Her theme is everything, and her technique uninteresting. She possesses an insatiable love for the Westmorland country and for its semi-articulate people, those people already made familiar to us by Wordsworth and Wilfred Gibson. She has tenderness of spirit, and that is a valuable gift, which reconciles us to many longeurs in her verse, lines such as:

Saw little Maggie Cowperthwaite
and Jim Wilson

which would be laughable, did we not recollect that the solitary poet of this kind must be taken as a whole and not in ecstatic moments, for there are no ecstatic moments. At her best, Margaret Cropper has that quality of spiritual clarity, like a lamp in a cottage window, which is the lasting illumination of Wordsworth's great poem, "The Prelude." Here is an example:

No, "some things doesn't change,"
but some things do—
And whether has power to trouble
us most of the two,
Things ended or things present?
So hard to bear
That the great line of the fells
must still be there,
Each rock, and stone, and stream
bed, ageless and clear;
So hard, that a smothered glance
was all he could dare,
That the little house by the beck
hadn't crumbled away,
But stood in its own dumb patience day by day;
And that blackberry bushes, in
kind monotony,
Still offered their fruits to the
children roving by;
That stone and wood and iron
should be staunch enough,
And flesh and blood such wayward and fleeting stuff.

Some critics may say that is not poetry at all; but others will recognize that E. A. Robinson and Robert Frost have attuned our ears to such undertones.

RICHARD CHURCH

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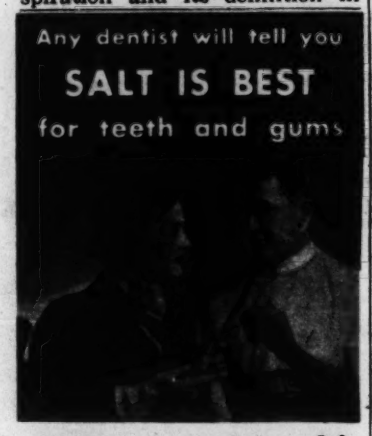

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Belles Lettres

The Victorian Cycle, by Esmé Wingfield-Stratford (Morrow, $5). In one volume, the familiar trilogy of the Victorian period.

Contemporary British Literature, by Fred B. Millett (Harcourt Brace, $2.50). A third edition, revised and enlarged, based on the second edition by John M. Manly and Edith Rickert.

The Browning Box, edited by H. W. Bonner (Oxford, $5). Being an account of the life and letters of Thomas Lovel Beddoes as reflected in letters by Wordsworth, Mary Shelley, Procter, Robert Browning and others.

William Lyon Phelps Yearbook (Macmillan, $3.50). A collection of "written conversations" for the days of the year, chiefly on bookish subjects, which have appeared in the author's syndicated newspaper column.

From Rousseau to Proust, by Havelock Ellis (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50). A famous writer looks at the course of modern French literature.

Epitaph on George Moore, by Charles Morgan (Macmillan, $1.25). A character-sketch and brief study of the development of Moore's style by the author of "The Fountain," whom George Moore designated his biographer.

Literary Pioneers, by Orie W. Long (Harvard University Press, $3). Scholarly essays on six New Englanders—Ticknor, Everett, Cogswell, Bancroft, Longfellow and Motley, who were among the first Americans to study abroad and become apostles of European culture to their own country.

History

Pathway of Empire, by Edward L. Hungerford (McBride, $3). A saga of New York State. History, description, guidebook, and a mention of some famous New Yorkers.

Brownstone Fronts and Saratoga Trunks, by Henry Collins Brown (Dutton, $3.75), is filled with anecdotes and facts about Manhattan yesterdays and is illustrated with reproductions of contemporary prints, the whole being a panorama of New York's social and political history from the time of the fire of 1835 to the close of the nineteenth century.

Great Britain and the German Navy, by E. L. Woodward (Oxford, $6.50). A thorough British study of Anglo-German naval building in the decade before the war, sketched in proper perspective against the diplomatic background of the period.

Economics, Politics, Sociology

Chain the War God! by V. A. Rule (Elkhart, Ind.: James A. Bell & Co). Another attempt to fumigate international affairs, but rhetoric gets in your eyes.

Cell 202—Sing Sing, by Warden Lewis E. Lawes (Farrar & Rinehart, $3) shows how a New York state prison's discipline has reflected the degree of humanity manifested in the social order as it has changed over a period of 80 years.

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Lawrence=Ross=Shaw

T. E. Lawrence, by Charles Edmonds. London: Peter Davies. 5s.

AS LONG AS PEOPLE like to read about Colonel Lawrence—and that is likely to be for a long while to come—books about him will presumably continue to make their appearance.

Mr. Edmonds's contribution is a readable little volume. As he himself says in his preface, he has "no secrets to reveal" and he claims "no esoteric knowledge." He has, however, managed to carry the story of Lawrence's life a little further than the sphere of his Arabian adventure into the days of his metamorphosis into J. H. Ross of the Tanks Corps and T. E. Shaw of the Royal Air Force.

For this reason, Mr. Edmonds's last chapter (consisting of 10 pages) is the most interesting, although it does not delve at all deeply into Lawrence's activities in these two capacities. One would like to have heard something, for example, about the experiments in which the Royal Air Force carried out bombing practice on Lawrence and a few companions in unsinkable motorboats. The story appeared in the press at the time, but Mr. Edmonds does not even mention it.

Newest additions to the New Temple Shakespeare are "The Tempest," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Richard II" and (in one volume) "The Rape of Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis."

Tolstoy's "Tales of Army Life" (No. 208) and Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" and Other Stories (No. 110) are recent additions to the Oxford World's Classics.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Photo by P. Delemarre, Alkmaar

PART OF A MEDIEVAL GUILD, STILL VERY ACTIVE

Friday Comes to Alkmaar

THE NETHERLANDS IS a country so alert to the trends of modern life, so strong and rich, and despite its diminutive size, so important in the world's affairs, with a vast colonial empire exceeded only by those of Britain and France, that many of its citizens deplore its reputation for picturesqueness and quaintness. They prefer to have us think of vast factories and business enterprises rather than of costumes, windmills, tulips and cheeses.

* * *

The wide world, however, is deeply hungry for romance, and it finds enduring romance in the Old-World charms which the Lowlands offer so abundantly. It loves the costumes of Volendam, Marken and Middelburg, however banal they may seem to the sophisticated. It loves the windmills of the Zuider Zee, although this sea is being slowly sponged dry to make more polder land. It loves the brilliant tulips of Haarlem fields, though the tulip industry is in a period of bitter depression. It loves the colorful cheese market of Alkmaar, although hard times and high exchange make the cheese business a mere shadow of its former self.

The Friday market still comes to Alkmaar every week and is still one of the most delightfully picturesque markets in the world. At 9:30, the trading begins and the resounding *handslag* is heard, that slapping of hands by buyer and seller which signifies that a deal has been struck and a few hundredweight of cheeses sold. Then color invades the market place in a very literal sense as the cheese porters emerge from their clublike quarters in the ancient weigh house and prepare for their duties in carrying the cheeses to the public scales.

The cheese porters form a sort of medieval guild, consisting of a "father," four overmen and twenty-four bearers. They are divided into four groups, each group being known as a "veem" and being distinguished by its own color, green, blue, red or yellow. When business is especially brisk, a fifth with orange colors is organized. The bearers wear white shirts and white duck trousers, always immaculately laundered, black belts to which their moneybags are attached, and lacquered straw hats banded by wide ribbons, each in the color of the wearer's veem. The veterans allow nature to adorn their faces with noble white whiskers and burnsides, leaving the chins bare.

The foreman of each veem, elected by a system of rotation so that each may attain this dignity in his turn, wears a little silver handbarrow, attached to a ribbon of his veem's color. He becomes a sort of temporary corporal, whose task is to maintain discipline and order, and see that each barrow load of cheeses is properly weighed. The porters form teams of two, and by an interesting tradition the oldest veteran of each veem is teamed with the youngest.

* * *

Each team loads its barrow, say, for instance, eighty Edam cheeses weighing in the aggregate between three hundred and four hundred pounds, and the barrow, painted, of course, in the proper identifying color, is slung by straps from the bearers' shoulders, who then shuffle along to the weigh house with mincing little steps that give them an odd gait.

The weighing of the cheeses is something of a ceremony and it begins when five fully laden barrows are standing beside each pair of scales. The president weighmaster assembles his "court," consisting of his deputy weighmasters, a marketmaster, an overseer, and the necessary number of recorders. He casts a keen eye over his courtiers and opens the weighing. "One hundred and sixty-four and a half kilograms," he shouts in a rough and lusty baritone which all may hear. A recorder writes the figure on a notice board and all eyes watch and verify. The first sale is checked and double-checked.

So the morning pursues its brisk and colorful routine. The Edam cheeses weigh about two and one tenth pounds apiece, the *Commissie* cheeses eleven pounds, the giant *Middelbare* cheeses nearly fifteen. The cheeses destined for export are all painted, usually a bright scarlet. Those going to the Orient are given a coat of paraffin for further protection. Some are shaped like loaves of bread, and one sees them piled on the warehouse shelves as if they were the products of an expert baker. The Gouda and Leyden cheeses, I noticed, were dated, and their exact ages constitute, it appears, a matter of prime importance to the connoisseur.

Poor Alkmaar has suffered from the world depression. Records in the weigh house tell us that the sales in 1932, for example, had fallen to about half those made in 1917, or 11,000,000 pounds instead of 20,000,000. Yet this beautiful old town does not lose heart. Friday still comes to Alkmaar. The *handslag* is still heard. The colors of the veems make bright the market place. Better times are always just around the corner, and some day, we may be certain, the corner will actually be rounded by this brave and cheerful city.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

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RULES

This contest open only to amateurs, 16 years old or more. Professional commercial artists and Federal students are not eligible.

1. Make drawing of girl 5 inches high, on paper 6½ inches square. Draw only the girl, not the lettering.

2. Use only pencil or pen.

3. No drawings will be returned.

4. Write your name, address, age and occupation on back of drawing.

5. All drawings must be received in Minneapolis by Feb. 26th, 1936. Prizes will be awarded for drawings best in proportion and neatness by Federal Schools Faculty.

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A representative can show you how small sums of money put aside regularly will, through the power of compound interest, return to you at the end of fifteen years $5,000, $10,000, $25,000 or more.

He can show you how this money will be protected during these years—by an institution which has mastered, and willapply for you, the best rules of finance as American history and financial experience have developed them.

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"I would have burned a new car completely up 90 days ago had it not been for your marvelous product. I was six hours driving 18 miles of mud, my car boiled all water out but if it was damaged I cannot tell it, while other cars on the same road were ruined. I could write for hours on PYROIL."

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SIMPLY ADD TO GAS OIL AND GREASE

Over the Editor's Desk

Critically Speaking

OVER THE DESK of the Literary (Book Review) Editor flows an endless line of new books, book reviews, publicity material and correspondence. The books go into long rows, the book reviews go into folders arranged roughly chronologically, the publicity goes into a folder for reference, and the correspondence—well, the correspondence is answered.

SPECIAL WORK for Married Women who want $22 a WEEK EASILY EARNED

I want 500 ambitious women at once in every town to demonstrate and take orders for amazing new vastly enlarged, complete line, last minute new spring and summer styles. Lowest prices, but highest quality and workmanship . . . prompt service . . . money back guarantee.

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HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. Y-151, Cincinnati, Ohio

The books are sorted out. Those that seem to call for review are assigned to reviewers. The reviewers are chosen for their knowledge of the subject matter of a book, for their critical qualifications and for their ability to express themselves in English.

It sounds simple, but the choice of a reviewer often requires much consideration. The ideal reviewer is one who, besides having the other two qualifications, knows more about the subject matter of a book than its author. Sometimes we find such a reviewer; more often not. Failing such a reviewer, we take the nearest thing to him.

The critical approach is essential. A book review is not a report of the content of a book. Neither is it a general endorsement or a general condemnation. It is an appraisal of the quality and value of a book in relation to the whole of literary history in its field.

You may think that when the first two qualifications of a reviewer have been filled, the third follows as the night the day. Alas, it is not so. Too often he who knows cannot write and he who writes well knows a little but not enough. So we do the best we can.

Book reviews are prepared for the Monitor only on assignment by the Literary Editor. Unsolicited reviews are not accepted. No one but the Literary Editor is authorized to receive books from publishers for review in the Monitor. These regulations are necessary to orderly procedure. Otherwise we should have duplication and confusion.

Book reviewing is an advanced form of writing. Many beginners assume that it is provided as a practice field. On the contrary, it is an exercise for professionals only. Many writers excellent in other forms are useless as book reviewers. Besides, only devotees can afford to review books. It pays so little as to attract only the impractical idealist. With a tenth of the ability and a twentieth of the labor needed for book reviewing, you can make ten times as much money writing advertisements. So our advice to book-reviewing aspirants is, "Don't."

Contributors . . .

MARC T. GREENE has traveled in almost every part of the world, and has written about many countries. He described "Amazing Argentina" in the Weekly Magazine Section of last Aug. 7. Now he moves northward to report of the Republic of Brazil.

R. GERALD MCMURTRY is librarian of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PETER A. JAMIESON is a keen observer of the customs and habits of the people of the Shetland Islands. Although he resides in Lerwick, the capital of the islands, he is able nevertheless to bring an objectivity to his writing which gives it an added value.

JULIA CHANDLER is familiar with the Washington scene through long residence there. She reviewed the play-going proclivities of various Chief Executives in "Presidents at the Theater," in the Weekly Magazine Section of Dec. 24.

FRANCES P. DAVIS is assistant to the editor of the Chronicle of World Affairs, official organ of the League of Nations Association, published twice a month in New York.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS is a member of the Monitor's Boston editorial staff. He was co-author of "Room for the World," the story of the Mappartum in the Publishing House, which appeared in the Magazine Section of Nov. 27. He has written other articles for the Magazine.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is chief of the Pacific News Bureau of the Monitor in San Francisco. He wrote "Hollywood's Fashion Parade" for the Magazine of Jan. 22, and other articles before that.

MABEL F. KNIGHT is a traveler and lecturer, with her home in Boston. She described Winston-Salem, North Carolina, "Twin City of the South," in the Jan. 8 Magazine Section.

R. H. MARKHAM here contributes the last of a group of articles about Ethiopia, written when he went to that country several months ago. He is the Monitor's regular Vienna correspondent, and now has returned there. His most recent article in the Magazine was "Window Shopping in Addis Ababa," which appeared Jan. 8.

SYDNEY A. CLARK is a world traveler and an occasional contributor of articles to the Magazine Section. His last was "The Savor of Austrian Snow," which appeared Dec. 18. He is author of a series of guidebooks.

Friend of Musicians

Nina Grieg, wife of the famous musician, Edward Grieg, although comparatively wealthy through the work of her husband, occupied two rooms in a small hotel in Copenhagen. She preferred to assist those who, like her husband during his younger years, were struggling to make their work known in the world.

AT LAST I'VE FOUND THE BEST WAY TO GET CLOTHES SNOWY

WHAT'S THE MATTER, DEAR? ...YOU LOOK BLUE
I FORGOT WHAT THE WASHING MACHINE SALESMAN TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO—AND I USED A DIFFERENT SOAP. THIS SHIRT ISN'T AS WHITE AS I EXPECTED

YES... IT ISN'T AS WHITE AS IT SHOULD BE. WELL, YOU WON'T MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE AGAIN
YOU BET I WON'T. FROM NOW ON I'LL REMEMBER THAT GOOD ADVICE AND USE RINSO. IT GETS CLOTHES WHITE AS SNOW

FOLLOWING WEEK
WELL, I SEE THAT YOU'RE USING RINSO NOW
ALWAYS! RINSO GIVES SUCH THICK SUDS AND GETS CLOTHES MUCH WHITER AND BRIGHTER
Rinso

For tub washing you'll say, "grand!" SOAKS clothes whiter—*safely*

IF YOU do not have a washing machine to help make your Mondays easier—then by all means you *owe it to yourself* to use Rinso. For Rinso's creamy, active suds *soak* out dirt—get clothes snowy and bright without scrubbing or boiling. Women are amazed to see even grimy cuffs and edges come clean with a little gentle rubbing between the fingers.

Rinso gives thick, lasting suds—*even in hardest water.* And my! How those rich suds speed up dishwashing. Grease goes in a jiffy. *Every bit of it!* Dishes don't have a greasy film over them after a Rinso washing. And the dishwater never gets that "greasy feel" either. Recommended by the makers of 33 famous washers.

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By special permission of the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dromedary Gingerbread Mix is based on the 200-year-old private recipe of the Washington family. It is no trouble at all to make. Just add water and bake. We guarantee the most delicious gingerbread you ever tasted—or money back. So give your family a treat they will long remember, order a package from your grocer today. The Hills Bros. Co., 110 Washington St., New York City, U. S. A.

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A PATTERN 250 YEARS OLD

In art, as in literature, and statesmanship, France, at the time of Louis XIV, led the world. Today, many of the products of artists and artizans during the reign of "The Grand Monarch" are regarded among the artistic treasures of all time.

This beautiful, exclusive, Zimmerman neckwear pattern is a direct copy from part of a tapestry which hung in the Petit Trianon of the palace of Louis XIV at Versailles. Later, during the reign of Louis XV, it adorned the walls of the room of Madam Pompadour. This pattern has the character of an old master, a beauty as enduring as a bit of classical music.

This famous Louis XIV Design and a wide selection of THE WORLD'S FINE NECKWEAR PATTERNS

Only $1.15 Each

Enjoy the thrill of wearing truly gorgeous neckwear, of beautiful, authentic design and outstanding quality. Enjoy the equal thrill of purchasing this de luxe neckwear at the uniform low price of only $1.15 for each tie.

You may marvel at this . . . you may question it. How may a necktie pattern, classed among the world's fine neckwear, be made available at so low a price? To those accustomed to paying five dollars and up in order to get neckwear of distinctive style and exclusive pattern, it may seem especially hard to believe. Yet it is such neckwear "fans" particularly who recognize Zimmerman quality.

The reason is simple. We deal with the largest and finest importers and manufacturers of neckwear silk. Many of their choice patterns are exclusive with us—this Louis XIV design is one of our latest additions. Every pattern we select is of de luxe quality—and we select only a few outstanding designs from the hundreds submitted. We buy in such large quantities, considering the tremendous number of patterns available, that the cost of designing, creating, weaving the pattern in the extra quality we demand is spread over the large quantity we are able to distribute through our national organization. By selling only a few ties of any one pattern in each of scores of cities, we serve a clientele fully as exclusive as that served through other methods at many times our price.

Even though you may not consider yourself a neckwear connoisseur, even though you may never have indulged in the luxury of investing five or six dollars in order to get some exclusive pattern, you will quickly recognize that the beauty and quality of Zimmerman neckwear are comparable with that usually sold at a much higher price. As one regular purchaser says, "Little though I may know about qualities of silk and the cost of exclusive patterns, the feel of the goods and the appearance of the tie are enough to tell me that in a Zimmerman tie I get a generous and unusual value."

Zimmerman ties are sold in only one way, through our nationwide staff of representatives—cultured, responsible men and women who know and appreciate the importance of serving you well, just as they know and appreciate the unusual values of Zimmerman neckwear. Most of these carry a stock ranging from 150 to 500 ties. At frequent intervals, a large advertisement appears in The Christian Science Monitor, listing the names of Zimmerman representatives who will be glad to call at your convenience and show the line. Just drop us a line and we shall be glad to send you names of representatives in your community.

AN OPPORTUNITY *for part-time or full-time Salesmen!*

This unique business has attracted throughout the country scores of men and women of high caliber. Many have formerly earned in excess of $100 a week in responsible positions. A number have left good positions to enter this pleasant and profitable work. The large majority have steadily increased their earnings from the start and are virtually unanimous in declaring the business to offer greater values to the customer and greater opportunities for themselves than any other direct selling business they have known.

We desire applications from additional representatives who are qualified to earn from thirty to fifty dollars a week from the start. We expect to appoint sixty district managers this year; and these responsible, well-paying positions will go to representatives who, by intelligent, sincere effort, have earned such promotion. Representatives who begin now will have a splendid opportunity of securing such appointments.

There are three ways of getting started. It is possible to devote your part time or full time. To responsible full-time representatives, we furnish neckwear on consignment without investment. Some of our representatives have, on consignment, a stock of 500 to 1000 ties. The part-time representative is furnished with a sample outfit, for only $1, that costs us considerably more to prepare.

Send for this FREE BOOK

This new comprehensive 24-page book, just published — "Opportunities in the Neckwear Business"—gives full details of the several plans for getting started in this interesting and profitable business. It tells how the business was started, the ideals on which it is based, its unique methods of manufacture and selling. Includes many pages of testimonials and experiences of successful representatives and pleased purchasers. Send for this booklet today.

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If you are serious about wanting a permanent full-time connection (no side-line men are desired) that has promotion possibilities, and if you will work at least seven hours a day—it will pay you to write for details. (East of Rocky Mountains only.)

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Laugh at the blustery blasts of Old Man Winter . . . wrap yourself around a delicious cup of hot Bovril and thrill to its cheery warmth and goodness. You'll say you never tasted anything more delicious than Bovril. Its appetizing flavor has made it popular abroad for a half century.

You'll love the rich beef "tang" of Bovril. It's made from real beef, highly concentrated (20 to 30 lbs. of prime beef are needed to make ONE pound of the meat extract used in Bovril). Millions of people drink hot Bovril daily, and housewives know that it works wonders in adding delicious zest to soups, gravies and other foods. There is nothing else quite like Bovril. Try it!

Drink a cup of hot Bovril daily at your favorite fountain. Buy it by the jar at any food or drug store, or, if not available, use coupon.

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I enclose $1 ( ) Send C.O.D. ( )

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Address.....
Name and address of store where I'd like to buy Bovril
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Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Shakespeare's Imagery . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Thank you for reviewing so well in the Magazine Section of Jan. 15, Prof. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon's "Shakespeare's Imagery and What It Tells Us." It is a most valuable work, both for the scholarship it represents and for the promise it holds of other studies along the line it has begun. It is splendid that you have given notice of it in a way that will attract the general reader, for it is a book which merits a wider reading than that usually given to so-called scholarly works.

Particularly interesting is Professor Spurgeon's main thesis that a study of the imagery in the plays will throw new light on the author—maintaining that when matter representing the author's thought is arranged and classified, you have the materials out of which to construct the man. What the imagery does tell us, according to Professor Spurgeon, is that Shakespeare's interests were diverse and deep; and what she seeks to establish, in the words of your reviewer, is the fact that the use of these images "was a deliberate and conscious part of Shakespeare's technique."

♪ ♪ ♪

Realizing the possibilities of Professor Spurgeon's assertions that certain kinds of images were iterated and reiterated in certain of the plays as a "deliberate and conscious part of Shakespeare's technique," the reader is strongly impelled to reconsider what the American scholar, Dr. W. H. Furness—the father of the editor of the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare's Works—wrote in 1866: "I am one of the many who have never been able to bring the life of William Shakespeare and the plays of Shakespeare within planetary space of each other."

Professor Spurgeon's work merits the closest study, for she has painstakingly performed an arduous and very valuable bit of research. In her attempt to show how peculiar to himself were the images of Shakespeare, she examines the work of other writers of the period. She even includes in her examination the works of Francis Bacon, because, she says, "the claim that Bacon is in truth Shakespeare and wrote his plays is still held to be a serious and well-founded one by a large number of people."

It is with her conclusion that "there was not one mind only, but two highly individual and entirely different minds," that one must regret her disagreement with a large body of scholars as well as her unfortunate passing over of one of the most important of documents—an Elizabethan manuscript which could have furnished her work with a complete and decisive finality.

As long ago as 1895 a scholarly work was published to show that these two minds met, and through a detailed study of the Shakespeare plays the thesis was devoloped that Shakespeare wrote the plays to give express form and illustration to the philosophy of Francis Bacon. Even before that date, a Boston woman, widely known for her lectures and discourses of the plays of Shakespeare, had seen the possibility of a connection, and had written that without constant recourse to the philosophy of Bacon she could find no explanation for the work of the dramatist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Important and worthwhile as these volumes are, Professor Spurgeon was, of course, under no obligation to refer to them; but as to Manuscript No. 7017 in the Harleian Collection of the British Museum, it is to be hoped that a second edition of her book will be improved by a consideration of it.

The manuscript, consisting of some 40-odd pages and dating from 1594-6, is made up of texts from the Bible, metaphors, aphorisms, proverbs, forms of salutation, turns of speech, and miscellaneous notes such as a writer might make for later expansion and use. The manuscript, largely in the handwriting of Francis Bacon, is entitled "the storehouse"—"The Promus of Fourmes and Elegancies." The service it would be to Professor Spurgeon lies in the fact that while very little of its matter was used in Bacon's own work, a very great deal was made a part of Shakespeare's plays. One investigator discovered 152 of its 203 English proverbs directly quoted or alluded to in the plays. It is evidence of the most valid kind of a pre-acquaintance by Bacon with the material of the plays before publication.

I write this footnote to your excellent review, feeling that many of your readers, after putting down "Shakespeare's Imagery," will be stimulated to push on in the direction Professor Spurgeon has pointed out and acquaint themselves with much pertinent material which she found herself unable to include.

Z. TISCHLER

Boston, Mass.

WINTER SUNSHINE Photo Feuerstein, Schuls-Tarasp
Snow and Quiet Contentment Characterize This Scene at Zuoz in the Engadine, Switzerland

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1 Balanced weaving — to stand stress and strain.

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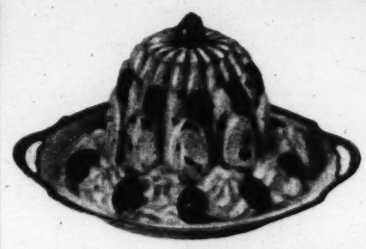

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PRUNE ORIENTAL CREAM
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cooked prunes, chopped
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½ cup sugar
¼ cup cold water
½ cup scalded milk
Whites of 2 eggs
½ cup nuts, chopped
1 cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add hot milk, sugar and salt and stir until dissolved. Cool, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, prunes, figs and stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold and serve garnished with halves of cooked prunes, and with or without whipped cream.

NOTE: If you have no fancy molds use any bowl or dish you may have.

A package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each.

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is the real
GELATINE

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300 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.
Please send me FREE Mrs. Knox's book, "Desserts, Salads, Candies and Frozen Dishes", and her other famous book, "Food Economy".
Name .....
Address .....
City.....State.....

. . Training Efficient Police

(Continued from Page 8)

there are good and bad governmental instruments, as we may readily see by comparing, for instance, the municipal affairs of such cities as Milwaukee and Kansas City. Until American government is better stabilized, it will be preferable to select chiefs of police by civil service examinations, and to surround them with the protective features incident to all civil service appointments.

"We may expect violent opposition to the appointment of the chief through civil service methods. The politician will object because it makes control of elections more difficult. The good citizen will object because he fears the chief thus selected may usurp power, or, if incompetent, may be difficult to remove. Organizations seeking special favors will object, because the chief so selected will be removed from their power. Labor will object because of fear that the chief may become a tool of the capitalist, and the capitalist will object through fear that the chief may become a tool of labor. Yet civil service selection is a step along the right road of police improvement."

* * *

Chief Vollmer's bright hope for the future lies more in education of better police forces than in legislative or technical improvements. The system of educating policemen which he helped originate is at present giving lively promise of a rapid spread. In California it has already made considerable headway. At the University of California, under Chief Vollmer's direction, the problem is attacked in the political science department from four aspects: the technical, the legal, the social and the medical. At the Junior College in Los Angeles courses have been so grouped that the graduate who wishes to specialize in police work will have been given specific training not only in the technicalities which the peace officer should possess, but in those cultural aspects which will aid him in making his work more thoroughly effective.

At the San Jose State College, however, Chief Vollmer has seen the development of a course for peace officers unequaled anywhere else in the United States. There a two-year course in vocational training is offered the would-be policeman, and in the work of these two years everything which has not directly to do with the making of better policemen has been rigidly excluded.

* * *

"In recent months," the Chief said, "I have received queries showing intense interest in work of this sort from no less than a dozen important universities. There is a possibility that this idea may take hold and spread with great rapidity. The newspapers, which are so active in hindering the effectiveness of police work, could be of the greatest aid. If they would take up the demand for intelligent police administration with the enthusiasm and ingenuity they now expend upon the petty details of crime or the asserted activities of radicals, we would see the achievement of excellence in America's police forces almost overnight."

A personnel well suited to its important tasks, the Chief feels, can make any police department effective. Already here and there he can pick out particularly fine departments. Honolulu has recently achieved such distinction, and a number of cities on the mainland are beginning to measure up to its high standard.

With thoroughly trained men, and chiefs of high integrity and ability, Chief Vollmer believes that police departments may measure up to the vastly improved equipment which they have recently developed, and that thoroughly effective police work may take its place in making America the safe and pleasant nation it deserves to be.

This would involve elimination of the third degree, or other uses of brute force instead of intelligence. It would mean that never again would one see an officer speaking abusively to a reputable citizen, or "bawling out" a motorist for some minor violation while on a near-by corner a bank is being held up with impunity. It would mean, in short, that policemen would without exception be cool-headed gentlemen under all circumstances, as well as thoroughly efficient guardians of the law.

. . Shetland

(Continued from Page 4)

the Fish Mart by auction to the highest bidder. At the week end the fleet ties up at the piers, and Lerwick's quaint streets then present many a contrast as the throngs of fisherfolk of different countries stroll along, shopping and sightseeing.

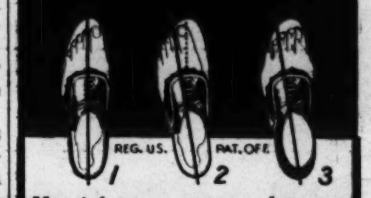
Motorcars are everywhere in Shetland, save on the Fair Isle and Foula, the two remotest isles. Cars now number over 1000, and motorcycles and buses are in daily use.

In a bus flying along one may see a pretty little girl, all dressed up and powdered like any screen star, sitting reading some film paper (for "the pictures" are in the isles, too) while alongside of her sits an elderly crofting woman, a plain woman "from the hills," in cowhide shoes, plain, serviceable clothes, a hand-spun, hand-knitted woolen shawl over her head and shoulders. The woman is bound for town to sell her hosiery and on other errands, as the straw "kishie" or hand-woven basket would seem to suggest. Her clothes give off an unmistakable smell of peat-reek, and as she waits for the bus to stop she is knitting some exquisite garment. The young woman, as if shamefaced at the elder woman's activity, blushes and, turning her head, buries her eyes in the enthralling story.

At the car-stop passengers alight and folk hurry in all directions, the pleasant-faced woman in the shawl bidding a low singsong, "Gud dag, bairns!" A striking contrast between old and new is furnished in the answer of the younger women, "So, cheerio, old thing. We'll be seein' you!"

Foot-Joy

The Shoe that's Different



Men and women, put your feet on a proper foundation—a correct alignment from heel to toe—as in FOOT-JOY shoes pictured in No. 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer. You may find your shoes are incorrectly fitted.

FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

Women! Earn $15 to $22 in a Week!

SNAG-PROOFED HOSE

WEARS TWICE AS LONG!

SHOW FREE SAMPLES

INDIVIDUAL LENGTHS!

New service! Hosiery to fit extremely tall and short women! No extra charge. Write for details.

Easy! Call on Friends

Yes! RINGLESS Silk Hosiery that resists SNAGS and RUNS, and wears twice as long! Patented process. Now hosiery bills *cut in half!* Every woman wants SNAG-PROOFED. Show actual samples hose we'll send you, FREE. Take orders from friends, neighbors. No experience necessary.

Your Own Silk Hose FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE

Make big money in spare time—easy. Rush name at once for complete equipment containing TWO ACTUAL FULL SIZE STOCKINGS. Everything FREE. Send no money—but *send your hose size.* Do it now.

American Hosiery Mills, Dept. Y-115, Indianapolis, Indiana

Before you go to bed TONIGHT

protect your stockings against tomorrow's RUNS

● DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK of this? The way you wash your stockings *tonight* may save you runs tomorrow!

When new, stockings have a remarkable *elasticity* that lets them *give* under strain. Stretch, then spring back, without breaking. Rubbing with cake soap, or using soaps with harmful alkali—weakens *elasticity.* Then—the slightest strain may break a thread—*pop goes a run!*

Lux *saves* elasticity. It has no harmful alkali—does away with injurious rubbing. So tonight, wash *your* stockings with gentle Lux. You'll be thrilled at the way it cuts down runs.

LUX

save stocking E-L-A-S-T-I-C-I-T-Y with

EVER THINK OF *Baking* FISH CAKES?

Fish Cakes Prepared This Way Have Particular Interest and Flavor. Halibut . . . Cod . . . Salmon . . . Tuna . . . Crabmeat . . . each fits into this same pattern perfectly!

Bake them in individual muffin tins just like hotbreads! This unusual method of preparing a favorite and familiar dish has true Yankee ancestry to guarantee it. Try this recipe:

BAKED FISH CAKES

1 cup shredded codfish
1 tablespoon butter
1½ cups sliced raw potatoes
Whites of 3 eggs
1 cup milk
½ level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook the codfish and potatoes in boiling water to cover. When the potatoes are very soft, drain the mixture, beat it thoroughly and add the milk, salt, pepper and butter. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites to which the baking powder has been added. Drop into buttered muffin tins and bake in moderate 350 to 375 degree oven until browned, or about 35 minutes. Serves six.

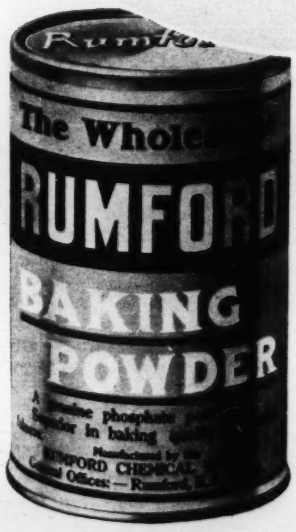
Buy the codfish already shredded, or use canned flaked codfish. When using the latter, cook the potatoes by themselves and blend in the fish flakes later.

Any other flaked fish, canned or fresh, can be substituted in this recipe. When a variety of fish which is fatter than cod is selected, cut down on the butter used in the mixture, but follow through in every other detail.

In this inviting recipe, the unusual ingredient . . . Rumford Baking Powder . . . is important. It makes the mixture lighter and creamier, and improves its texture noticeably. Croquettes and soufflés, as well as fish cakes, are improved by the addition of Rumford. One level teaspoon of the baking powder to a mixture sufficient for six is the usual proportion. Where egg whites are called for in the recipe the amount of Rumford is reduced.

Rumford has many helpful new uses, as in the recipe given here. But remember Rumford is first, last and all the time a uniform, efficient and economical leavener for cakes, hotbreads and pastry. With a double acting leavening power in the controlled proportion of two-to-one (that is, two-thirds in the mixing, one-third in the oven heat) Rumford-raised bakings are even in texture, delicate in flavor. And because Rumford is a pure all-phosphate baking powder, it cannot leave any bitter taste.

Send a request for the latest edition of the Rumford New Use Cook Book—it is FREE! Please write your name and address plainly. Address THE RUMFORD COMPANY, Rumford, R. I.



RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER